Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations lumb'ring at his back."

New Series—NO. 52. VOL. VI.] LEXINGTON, K. THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 28, 1820. [VOL. XXXIV.

TERMS OF THE

Kentucky Gazette,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

By I. T. CAVINS & Co.

☞ *The price to Subscribers, is, THREE DOLLARS per annum,* PAID IN ADVANCE, *or FOUR DOLLARS at the end of the year. All new subscriptions must in every instance be paid in advance.*

☞ *The* TERMS OF ADVERTISING *in this paper, are,* FIFTY CENTS *for the first insertion of every 15 lines or under, and* TWENTY-FIVE CENTS *for each continuance; longer advertisements in the same proportion.*

☞ *All communications addressed to the editors must be post paid.*

☞ *All advertisements not paid for in advance, must be paid for when ordered to be discontinued.*

Gazette Office,

Lexington, November 2, 1820.

THE undersigned, late one of the Editors of the KENTUCKY GAZETTE, intending shortly to leave the United States, it is desirable that all arrearages due the Office should be settled. The accounts will be made out in a few days, when it is hoped those in arrears will call and settle—if not, we will be under the necessity of waiting on them, either in person or by a collector.

Those whose papers are sent by mail, are informed, that their accounts have been lodged in the hands of our agents or postmasters, to whom they are requested to pay their subscription, or remit the amount by mail. It is hoped this notice will be attended to, as it is impossible to wait on each individual for so small a sum. Mr. CAVINS will receive and receipt for all monies that may be paid.

Joshua Norvell.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between Samuel Trotter, George Trotter, Jr. dec'd. and Robert G. Dudley, trading under the firm of *ROBERT G. DUDLEY & Co.* was dissolved in the month of December, 1815, and the co-partnership of the same parties composing the firm of *SAMUEL & GEORGE TROTTER & CO.* expired by limitation on the first day of January last.—

Notice is therefore Given,

That the Books, Notes and all other Papers of said concerns, are deposited with SAML. TROTTER, as partner and agent of said firms, for the purpose of receiving all debts due to them, and liquidating those due by said firms. It is necessary to the parties concerned, that speedy payments should be made, and in case of failure suits will be commenced without delay.

(Signed)
SAMUEL TROTTER,
JOHN POPE, } *Exe'rs. of Georg.*
JMES TROTTER, } *Trotter, Jr. dec'd*
ELIZA TROTTER, *Executrix.*
Lexington, Feb. 23d, 1820—8-4m.

LAW OFFICE.

U. B. Chambers & J. F. Robinson.

WILL Practice LAW in conjunction in the Scott and Fayette Courts. Their Office is kept in Georgetown, opposite captain Branin's Tavern.

51-3m December 17, 1819.

---

10 Dollars Reward.

WAS feloniously taken from my house, on the 11th inst. a large memorandum

Pocket Book,

Containing the following Bank Notes, viz:—One $5 Kentucky note, $7 on Barboursville, 1$ on the Georgetown bank, $3 on the Hartford, Con. bank, $2 on Knoxville, Ten. $1 on Richmond, Va. $1 on Mountsterling, and $1 on Newport bank.—Also a number of papers of no use to any person except to myself. Any person finding said pocket Book and detecting the thief shall have the above reward. B. M. MARSHALL.

October 12th, 1820.—41

---

85 Dollars Rewrad.

THE Memorandum Book advertised to have been lost by me on the 20th inst. containing

390 Dollars,

In notes on the Virginia Bank and Farmers Bank of Virginia, has been found and returned with only Five Dollars of the money. The person having the money is at liberty to return the balance: say 300 Dollars, and no questions asked. He can inclose it under cover to Mr. Samuel Ayres, or to myself, and deposit it in the letter box of the Post-office in this town.

EDWD. ROWZEE.

Lexington, Sep. 28, 1820.—39

Rope-Making Business.

THE subscribers having rented Mr. Hart's Rope Walk for a term of years, with the intention of carrying on the

Rope-Making Business,

In all its various branches, they will give the highest price in *CASH* for *HEMP*, delivered at said Walk, where *BALE ROPE, CABLES* and *TARRED ROPE*, of all descriptions, may be had on the shortest notice, warranted of equal quality to any manufactured in the United States. They wish to purchase a quantity of *TAR.*

MORRISON & BRUCE

Lexington, Jan. 15, 1820—tf

The Sign of the

GOLDEN ROSE

Is Removed from No. 7, Cheapside, to No. 84, Main-street,

ONE door below *S. KEEN'S HOTEL* and will be open for the reception of visitors—where (as usual) the smallest favour will be acknowledged with gratitude,

By their obedient servant,
J. M. PIKE.

July 27th, 1820.

LEXINGTON

COFFEE HOUSE.

Benjamin Lanphear,

STILL OCCUPIES THE HOUSE AT THE *(Sign of the Indian Queen.)*

AND having employed Mr. WM. LONG, a gentleman of experience and veracity, to superinted his stables, he is determined that no gentleman shall have the least occasion to find fault, either with the House or Stable. He feels grateful to his friends and the public for their snpport hitherto, and hopes in future to merit and receive their patronage.

He would do injustice to his feelings, were he not to return his most grateful thanks to his Masonic Brethren, for their kind and accommodating dispositions, manifested at the last meeting of the Grand Lodge.

36-4m Lexington, Ky. Sept. 7, 1820.

FOR SALE,

A LIFE estate, occupied by Geo. Adams for several years past, at Frogtown in Fayette county, of about

10 Acres of land,

Including the Mills, Still-House, two Stills &c. Blacksmith's Shop, Store House, Dwelling House, &c. As the same land was sold under a decree of the Fayette Circuit Court last fall, some credit will be given, and possession given immediately. For terms, apply to Mr. *DANIEL M'C. PAYNE*, of Lexington. GREEN CLAY.

August 30, 1820.—35-8

LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL sell the plantation on which Mr. George Hunter now lives (possession given the first of March next) about six miles from Lexington, and near the road leading to Winchester. Of this tract of

186 Acres of Land,

There are about 80 in cultivation, under good fence—never failing springs of fine water—a good comfortable Dwelling House and Barn, and other houses—an Orchard of about 300 large Apple Trees—also, Cherry, Pear and Peach Trees. For this valuable plantation, for which I have been offered $8000, I am now willing to take something less than 5000 dollars paid down. For further particulars, I refer to Mr. George Hunter, who lives on the premises.

JOHN CAUGHEY.

November 2, 1820—44$1tf

MR. Samuel Guinn, Robert Sanderson and Patsey his wife, late Patsey Guinn, James Kennady and Sally his wife, late Sally Guinn, William Dillard and Rosannah his wife, late Rosannah Guinn, James Young and Polly his wife, late Polly Guinn, James Black and Betsey his wife, late Betsey Guinn, Benjamin Veach and Isabella his wife, late Isabella Guinn, John Bunting the father, and Polly, Robert, John, Jane, Jim and Isabella, the children of Peggy Bunting, dec'd.; David Kinkead and his children by Jane Kindead, decd. late Jane Guinn, by their next friend Robert Sanderson; Thomas Guinn, Jeremiah Patton, &c. his children by Susannah Patton, decd. late Susannah Guinn, their next friend, Robert Sanderson,

Take Notice,

That on the fifth day of January next, at my own house in the county of Woodford and state of Kentucky, I shall proceed to take the depositions of John Black, James Black, Benjamin Elkin and others—to be read as evidence in a suit in chancery in the Woodford Circuit Court dependieg, wherein you are complainants and I am defendant, and continue from day to day till the busness is finished.

Yours &c.
ROBERT GUYN.

November 10, 1820—46-4

Woodford county, to wit:

TAKEN up by Isaac M'Cuddy on South Elkhorn, one YELLOW BAY MARE, with some white hairs mixed, about 7 years old, 5 feet high, blaze face, one hind foot white blind in the near eye—appraised to $50 this 1st day of July, 1820.

45* THOS. STEVENSON, j. p.

TAKEN UP by Patrick Vance, living on Cane run, four miles from Lexington, Fayette county, one SORREL MARE with a blaze face, branded on the near buttock with J. G. appraised to twenty-five dollars before me.

G. R. TOMPKINS,
47* Justice of the peace of Fayette cty.

Cash will be given for

TALLOW & SOAP GREASE,

DELIVERED at my Soap and Candle Factory, at the corner of Main-Cross and Water-streets, at the lower end of the lower Market-house, Lexington, or at the Great Crossings, Scott county.

JOHN BRIDGES.

December 30.—53

WOOL.

I WILL give the highest price for clean common country WOOL, in KENTUCKY STATE PAPER, delivered at the Factory or to John Bryan & Son, Saddlers.

THOS. ROYLE.

Lexington, May 20, 1820.—22tf

LAW OFFICE.

Wm. T. Barry & Laurence Leavy.

HAVING associated themselves in the practice of LAW, will attend to any business that may be entrusted to them. Their Office is kept opposite the Court-house, on Main street, adjoining Morton's corner.

Lexington, Sept. 25, 1819.—39-tf

Hemp Wanted.

THE highest CASH price will be given for HEMP, at the Factory of

JOHN BRAND.

Dec. 24——52-tf

Printing of all kinds,

WILL BE EXECUTED AT THE

Kentucky Gazette Office.

Copartnership.

THE undersigned, late of Philadelphia, inform the public, that they have formed a connexion in trade,

At New-Orleans,

UNDER THE FIRM OF

A. & G. ELIOTT,

For the transaction of COMMISSION BUSINESS.

ANDREW ELIOT,
GEORGE ELIOT.

New-Orleans, oct 17, 1820.—45

Sugar, Salt, Nails &c.

THE subscribers have received per the *STEAM BOAT FAYETTE*—

ORLEANS SUGAR, in Barrels,
SHAD and MACKAREL,
ALLUM and Liverpool SALT,
CUT NAILS, of all sizes.

And are in expectation of receiving within few days, a choice collection of SUMMER GOODS, all of which will be sold at their usual low prices.

TILFORD & TROTTER.

Lexington, June 20, 1820.—24

Sugar, Salt, Bacon &c.

SUGAR,
ALLUM, }
SANDY, and } SALT,
KENHAWA, }
BACON,
ROSIN,
BROWN SOAP,
WIRE SAFES,
AXES, &c. &c.

For sale at the Lexington Warehouse.

ALSO,

8000lbs. first quality HEMP.

WANTED, 20,000 lbs. clean well Cured *GINSENG.*

C. BRADFORD.

October 25th, 1820—43-3

New Beer & Porter.

Connell & M'Mahon,

OFFER FOR SALE AT THEIR BREWERY,

PORTER AND BEER,

MANUFACTURED this season, which they are induced to hope will be deemed not inferior to any in the Union. They have purchased Jars which are so constructed as to emit the drink by a tap, by which private families can be henceforth supplied with such quantities and such quality as may suit their consumption and taste.

☞ Country orders executed with punctuality and despatch.

Lexington Brewery, Oct. 10.—42tf

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership of Gabriel Tandy, Samuel Thompson and Thomas January, trading under the firm of *TANDY, THOMPSON & CO.* is this day by mutual consent dissolved. The accounts remaining due to said firm, are placed in the hands of *JAMES E. DAVIS, esq. LEWIS CASTLEMAN and TANDY & ALLEN* for collection, to whom, as respectively presented, payment is requested to be made—and their respective receipts shall be acknowledged as a sufficient discharge.

GAB'L. TANDY,
SAMUEL THOMPSON,
THOMAS JANUARY.

Lexington, October, 17th, 1820.

THE Partnership of Samuel Thompson and Thomas January, trading under the firm of *THOMPSON & JANUARY*, is this day by mutual consent, dissolved. The accounts of said firm are placed in the hands of *JAMES E. DAVIS, esq.* for collection.

SAMUEL THOMPSON,
THOMAS JANUARY.

Lexington. October 17th, 1820.—43-6t

BAINBRIDGE

At the foot of the Muscle Shoals of Tennessee River, (Alabama.)

THE subscriber has a commodious *WARE-HOUSE* at this place, for the storage of *COTTON* and other articles. The Produce of other states will be stored and sold, and Cotton will be bought and shipped on commission.

REFERENCES.

Messrs. L. & A. Gist, } Bainbridge.
S. M. Perry & Co }
Bradford & Lowe, Huntsville, Alal
LEWIS DILLEHUNTY.

October 26, 1820.—43t1J [ch L. & A. G.]

NEW GOODS.

Alex. Parker & Son,

HAVE Just Received from Philadelphia in addition to their former assortment, and now opening at their Store opposite the Court House in Lexington.

BROAD CLOTHS & CASSIMERES, as'ted
Cassinetts, Flannels and Baize, assorted
Rose and 3 Point Blankets, do
Salsbury and Fulled Flannels do
Bombazetts and Rattinetts do
Domestic Cottons do
Steam Loom Shirtings do
Irish Linens and Sheetings do
Cotton and Worsted Hose do
Silk, Kid and Beaver Gloves do
Men's and Women's Silk Hose do
Calicoes and Ginghams do
Elegant Figured Muslins do
Cotton Crapes and Crape Robes do
Gentlemen's Fashionable HATS
Cotton, Crape and Silk Shawls
Cloth and Cotton do
Superfine and Common Bolting Cloths
Imperial and } TEAS
Young Hyson }
Coffee, Loaf Sugar and Chocolate
Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Cloves
Nutmegs, Mace and Cinnamon
Madder, Allum and Indigo
Queensware and China, assorted
Glassware do
Wool and Cotton Cards do
Nails and Tacks do
Hardware and Cutlery do
Salt and Castings.

Which will be Sold on the most moderate terms for CASH.

Lexington, October 26, 1820.—44-4

WESTERN MINERVA;

OR,

American Annals of Knowledge and Literature;

A QUARTERLY JOURNAL TO BE PUBLISHED IN *LEXINGTON KENTUCKY.*

UN PEU DE TOUT.

PROSPECTUS.

THE eminent station which the Western States of America have already attained, and the rapid advances which they are making in moral improvement, warrant the belief, that the period has arrived when a Literary and Scientific Journal may be commenced with a certainty of adequate encouragement and permanent usefulness.

PROMPTED by this belief, and anxious to promote the diffusion of useful knowledge, we are induced to undertake a work whose object will be to elicit and foster American genius. It will be our constant aim in, every topic introduced in our pages, to improve the taste, enlighten the mind, and direct the judgement of our readers.

WELL written disquisitions on all the Arts and Sciences will find a ready admission into this Journal; and we will gratefully receive original tracts and essays on all subjects, calculated to afford amusement or instruction to society.

THE Statistics, Geography, Geology, Antiquities, Civil and Natural History of the Western States will form prominent objects of our labours and enquiries.

WE will occasionally give an analysis of important works; but it is beyond the scope of our plan to review at large new publications.

LOCAL politics and sectarian controversies shall be excluded from our pages; but Political Science and metaphysical disquisitions will be admitted. We wish to render this Journal a Cyclopadical Repository, in which every subject may find a place.

SEVERAL literary and scientific gentlemen have pledged themselves to conduct, and contribute to this Journal. They will use every effort to render it a useful vehicle of general knowledge, and they earnestly solicit the countenance and co-operation of all who feel any interest in the reputation and moral improvement of the Western States.

CONDITIONS.

THIS Literary and Scientific Journal will be published Quarterly in Lexington, Ken. in numbers of 80 pages or more. The first number will be published in January, 1821, and the other numbers successively in April, July and October following.

The subscription will be only TWO DOLLARS per annum, to be paid in two instalments of a Dollar each, on receiving the first and third numbers, it is prefered to pay the whole in the first instance, which will be quite optional. The numbers will be sent regularly by mail to distant subscribers.

Subscriptions will be received in Lexington by the publisher, THOMAS SMITH, editor of the Kentucky Reporter, and by his agents for that gazette throughout the country. Also by Mr. Souter in London, Dr. John Torrey in New-York; Solomon Conrad in Philadelphia; Messrs. Cramer & Spear in Pittsburgh; and Caleb Atwater esq. in Circleville, Ohio.

☞ No subscription will be received for less than one year or volume.

***Editors friendly to science and literature are invitedd to notice or insert this Prospectus in their respective Journals.

Lexington, Ky. Oct. 17, 1820.

LOST.

A LARGE EAR RING of fine Gold, was dropped in Main-street, near the corner of Mill-street, on Monday the 18th inst. A gentleman in Domestic Clothing was seen to pick it up by a bystander, who it is hoped will leave it at Mrs SAUNDERS' Millinary Store, where he will be rewarded for his trouble if he requires it.

Lex. Sept. 21, 1820.—38

TAKEN UP by William Harney, six miles from Lexington on the land of William Russell, one GREY MARE 7 years old—14½ hands high. Also one dark brown Horse Colt, folded in May last. Both valued at $65 by Nathan Burrows and Wm. T. Noyes, before me this 26th Sept. 1820.

MATTHEW ELDER, J.P.

N. B. The mare was with colt when she came to the taker up with the above described colt. 47

Rochester Springs,

ARE situated one mile South of Perryville, and one quarter of a mile East of the main road leading from Lexington, Ky. to Nashville, Ten. Although there has been no accommodations for visitors at ROCHESTER SPRINGS until the last year, they have been visited for several years past by a number of persons, and a great many cures effected from the use of the water. As there are now such preparations made, as will justify its publicity, the subscriber solicits the patronage of the public, promising to use every exertion to render general satisfaction. Travellers are informed that a road has been opened a small distance from Perryville, *by Rochester Springs*, leading into the Nashville road, two miles below Perryville.

WILL. S. ROCHESTER.

Rochester Springs, April 15, 1820.—16-3m

CUT NAILS.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

40 KEGS 3d, 4d, 6d, 8d and 10d Philadelphia CUT NAILS, of an excellent quality, by the Keg or single pound. Apply to

M. J. NOUVEL.

Lex. Aug. 8, 1820.—33

Lexington Ware House.

THE subscriber having rented of ROBERT WICKLIFFE and JOHN BRADFORD, the large BRICK WARE-HOUSE, in Water-street, solicits patronage from the public. An inspection of Tobacco, &c. has been established by law, and inspectors appointed. Tobacco inspected at this Ware-house can be shipped as cheap as from any point above Frankfort, and at any season that boats can go from Louisville.

C. BRADFORD.

Sept. 1820.—37

BY THE PRESIDENT

Of the United States.

WHEREAS, by various acts of Congress, the President of the United States is authorised to direct the public lands which have been surveyed to be offered for sale.

Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that public sales, for the disposal (according to law) of Public Lands, shall be held as follows, viz:

At Franklin, in Missouri, on the first Monday in January next, for the sale of
Townships 51 to 55, in range 26, west of the 5th principal meridian line.
50 to 55, range 27 and 28, do.
51 to 55 range do.

At the same place, on the first Monday in March next, for the sale of
Townships 51 to 56, in range 30, west of the 5th principal meridian line.
50 to 56 in range 31, 32 and 33 do

At St. Louis, in said state, on the first Monday in December next, for the sale of
Townships 35 to 44 in range 1 & 2 east of the principal meridian line.

At the same place, on the first Monday in March next, for the sale of
Townships 35 to 44, in ranges 3 and 4, east.

At the same place, on the first Monday in May next, for the sale of
Townships 35 to 44, in range 5 and 6, east, and of 43 and 44, in range 7 east.

At Jackson, in the county of Cape Girardeau in the said state, on the first Monday in February next, for the sale of
Townships 34, in ranges 1 to 2, east of the 5th principal meridian line.
33, range 4, east do
29, 30 & 31 5, do.
31, 32 & 33 6, do.

At Edwardsville, in the state of Illinois, on the first Monday in January next, for the sale of
Townships 8 to 13, in range 9, west of the 3d principal meridian line.
11 to 13, 10 and 11 do.
6 to 13, 12 and 13 do.
8 to 12, 14 do

At Vandalia, in the said state, on the 3d Monday in January next, for the sale of
Townships 5 to 10, in range 1, east of the 3d principal meridian line.
7 to 10 2
2 to 10 ranges 3, 4, 5 and 6
1, 8, 9 and 10 range 7, east
1, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 8,

At Palestine, in said state, on the second Monday in February next, for the sale of
Townships 6 to 10, in ranges 9, 10 and 11, east of the 3d principal meridian line.
5 to 10 range 14 west of 2 principal meridian line.
1, 9 and 10 ranges 12 and 13

At Detroit, in Michigan Teratory, on the first Monday in November next for the sale of
Townships 8, 9 and 10, in ranges 4 and 5 east,
8 and 9 6
7, 8 and 9 7 and 8

Except such lands as have been or may be reserved by law for the support of schools, or for other purposes. The lands shall be sold in regular numerical order, beginning with the lowest number of section, township and range.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this nineteenth day of September, 1820.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,
JOSIAH MEIGS,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers who are authorised to publish the Laws of the United States, will publish the above once a week till the first of May, and send their bills to the General Land Office for payment. Sept. 25, 1820—42t 1 M.

STENOGRAPHY.

THE Subscriber announces to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington, and its neighborhood, that he will commence a course of lessons on an improved system of SHORT HAND, as soon as a sufficient number of scholars to form a class shall have made application. The utility of this art, to the student and man of letters, must be obvious. The man of business may, by its means, avoid the drudgery and loss of time necessary in copying letters in the usual manner: nor will its advantages be inconsiderable to the Ladies; the conveniency of keeping their memorandums, and copies of their correspondence in short hand, need not be urged; and as an elegant accomplishment, they will be amply compensated for the short time devoted to its attainment. Those who prefer it, will be waited on at their own houses.

☞ *Apply at Lanphear's Coffee House.*

T. M'QUEEN.

Lexington, October 12, 1820.

HOGS' BRISTLES.

THE highest price will be given in CASH for 10,000 Pounds of clean, combed, (scalded)

HOGS' BRISTLES,

At the Brush Manufactory of the subscriber two doors below the Post Office on Main street.

JNO. LOCKWOOD.

On hand, as above, a general assortment of

BRUSHES,

Which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Lexington, Dec. 14th, 1820. 50

State of Kentucky:

FAYETTE CIRCUIT, SCT.

September Term, 1820.

Susanna Williamson, *Compl'nt.*
Against } IN CHANCERY
Philip White, Abraham Brown
and others, *Defendants.*

THIS day came the Complainant aforesaid by her counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the Defendants, James Taliafarro and Elizabeth his wife, are no inhabitants of this commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court: On motion of the complainant by her counsel it is ordered, that unless the said defendants, James Taliaferro and Elizabeth his wife do appear here on or before the first day of our next February term, and answer the Complainant's bill herein, the same will be taken for confessed against them: and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorised newspaper published in this state, for two months successively.

A copy—atteste,
43a52 NELSON C. JOHNSON, d.c.f.c.c.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT THE

Lexington Public Advertiser, Worslay's, Palmer's and Hunt's

BOOK STORES,

A General Instructer;

Compiled for the use and benefit of Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Coroners, Constables, Jailors, and Jurymen, in the commonwealth of Kentucky, adapted to the laws now in force.

THIS is the most extensive work of the kind ever published in the United States, and embraces copious extracts from the most approved common law writers, on the following subjects, viz:

Accessary, Affray, Apprentice, Assignments, Arrangements, Arrest, Arson, Assault, Awards, Bail, Barratry, Bonds, Burglary, Carriers, Certiorari, Commitment, Constables, Coroners, Covenants, Criminals, Confession, Distress, Escapes, Evidence, Felony, Hue and Cry, Homicide, Habeas Corpus, Infants, Information, Jail and Jailor, Judgments, Juries and Jurors, Justices of the Peace, Larceny, Libel, Lunatics, Maim, Maintenance, Mandamus, Misdemeanor, Nuisence, Oaths, Pardon, Perjury, Prison Breaking, Process, Rape, Recognizance, Rescue, Restitution of Stolen Goods-Riot, Rout and unlawful assembly, Robbery, Search Warrant, Sheriff, Slander, Sureties for the peace, Sureties for good behaviour, Treason, Treasure found, Warrant, Wife and Women;—Together with the statutary provisions, on these as well as every subject coming within the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, which will enable the inferior judicial, as well as executive officers of the government, to perform their respective duties with promptitude and safety.

This work will be also enriched with nearly four hundred precedents or forms, comprising not only all such as are used in legal proceedings, but all that are necessary for the farmer, Mechanic, Manufacturer or Merchant, as well as all other private citizens, and enabling every man to become his own lawyer, and transact all his business without the aid of counsel.

The above work will be for Sale at the Book-Store of W. W. WORSLEY, Lexington.

☞ As there are but a few copies printed, those who are desirous of purchasing will do well to apply soon.

Lexington, Nov 20.—41

Kentucky:

Madison Circuit, Sct:

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1820.

Green Clay, *Complainant,*
Against } IN CHANCERY.
Peter Gurrant's heirs, *Deft's.*

ON motion of the complainant, and it appearing that the defendants, John Gurrant, Peter Gurrant, Stephen Gurrant, Daniel Gurrant, Henry Gurrant and Martha Gurrant, the two last, Henry and Martha, infant heirs of William Gurrant deceased; are not inhabitants of this commonwealth, they having failed to file their answer herein to the complainant's bill agreeably to law and the rules of this court—it is ordered, that unless the said absent defendants do appear here on or before the first day of our next March term and file their answers herein, that the same will be taken as confessed against them: and it is further oadered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorised newspaper of this state for two months successively.

A copy—teste,
46-2m DAVID IRVINE, c. m. c. c.

State of Kentucky:

FAYETTE CIRCUIT, Sct.

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1820.

John Dubarry, *Complainant,*
Against } IN CHANCERY.
William Grimes, Jr's trustees & others, *Defendants.*

THIS day came the Complainant aforesaid, by his counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Conrt, that the Defendants, John Jackson and Verlinda his wife, late Verlinda Grimes, and Alexander Grimes, are no inhabitants of this Commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this Court: On motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that unless the said defendants, John Jackson and Verlinda his wife, late Verlinda Grimes and Alexander Grimes, do appear here on or before the first day of our next February term, and answer the Complainant's bill herein, the same will be taken for confessed against him—And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorised newspaper in this state, for two months successively.

A copy—Attest,
43a52 NELSON C. JOHNSON, d.c.f.c.c.

State of Kentucky:

FAYETTE CIRCUIT, SCT.

September Term, 1820.

John Carroll & Leslie Combs, *Complainants,*
Against } IN CHANCERY.
William Grimes, Jr's. Trustees & others, *Defendants.*

THIS day came the Complainants aforesaid by their counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, John Jackson and Verlinda his wife, late Verlinda Grimes, and Alexander Grimes, are no inhabitants of this Commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court: On the motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is ordered, that unless the said defendants John Jackson and Verlinda his wife, late Verlinda Grimes, do appear here on or before the first day of the next February term, and answer the complainant's bill herein, the same will be taken for confessed against them, and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorised newspaper published in this state for two months successively. A copy—attest,

43a52 NELSON C. JOHNSON, d.c.f.c.c.

HEMP.

THE HIGHEST PRICE CASH IN HAND,

Given for Hemp,

Delivered at the Rope Walk formerly the property of JAMES KERNS. dec'd. on Water-street. HENRY WATT.

Lexington, February 5, 1819—tf

Blanks for Sale.

Kentucky Gazette.

THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM—IN ADVANCE.

LEXINGTON:
THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 28.

CONGRESS—Missouri.

The news from Washington City is very unpleasant. On the 12th, the senate approved the resolution to receive Missouri into the Union, and sent it to the house of representatives, where it was rejected by a majority of 14 votes. It will be recollected that Missouri has organized a government which is in full operation—the first session of her legislature closed after the transaction of such business as was necessary to complete the provisions of the constitution.—If the South and West will only be patient a few years there is no doubt but our well disposed and enlightened brethren of the North will teach the representation from that section of country their duty. This is not the first time that we have had to look to the people for justice. The quiet occupation of a part of Massachusetts during the last war, and the acts of the Hartford convention would no doubt have produced much mischief if the patience of the southern and middle states had not interposed. The northern states have too many eminent men advocating the cause of Missouri to doubt of its ultimate success; we therefore hope it may be allowed to rest in order that the good sense of the people of the North may interfere.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

We learn from Frankfort, that the Legislature would adjourn on yesterday.

The Legislature have established a branch of the Commonwealth in each judicial district as follows:

1st District at		Flemingsburgh,
2d	do.	Falmouth, Pendleton county.
3d	do.	Lexington, Fayette.
4th	do.	Mother Bank, Frankfort.
5th	do.	Louisville, Jefferson.
6th	do.	Hartford, Ohio
7th	do.	Princeton, Caldwell.
8th	do.	Greensburgh, Green.
9th	do.	Harrodsburgh, Mercer.
10th	do.	Winchester, Clarke.
11th	do.	Mountsterling, Montgomery.
12th	do	Somerset, Pulaski

President and Directors appointed for the branch of the *Commonwealth's Bank* at Lexington.

Col. James Morrison, President.

DIRECTORS.

Elisha Warfield, Lexington.
Wm. R. Morton, do.
Matthew Kennedy, do.
James E. Davis, do.
Charles Humphreys, do.
Elijah Craig, Scott county.
Mr. Long, do.

SUMMARY.

Foreign News—There has been an arrival at Charleston, with London papers to the 27th Oct. three days later than the arrival at Baltimore, which was given in our last. The acquittal of the Queen remains doubtful. So much depends upon that question, that the Ministers are no doubt at a loss what to do. In any event, they appear to be in danger of lossing their places. The popularity of the Queen, increases with the examination of her witnesses.

The letter of Wm. Cobbett, in reply to the attorney general, is the best defence we have seen for the queen; but it is too long, and he has not used precisely such language as we could wish.

The revenue is said to have increased in England. The markets for cotton & tobacco remained dull, with an immense quantity of those articles on hand.

France.—From this country we are permitted to learn nothing but what relates to the young Prince and its august mother, who, if we mistake not, was one of the companions of Lady Hamilton, while Sir Wm. Hamilton was minister at the court of her father, the King of Naples.

Spain—Our latest accounts from this country, speaks most positively of the cession of the Floridas to the U. States, and very liberal regulations about to take place in trade to Spanish ports.

Portugal is no doubt moving on to a grand improvement in the situation of the people generally; but we hear too little of the proceedings to pretend to form an opinion of the precise nature of the change.

Naples has subdued the refractory population of Palermo, and granted complete pardon to all the offenders.

Maryland has re-elected Governor Sprig, the republican candidate, by a majority of *two* over Mr. Goldsborough, by a joint ballot of both houses of the legislature.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

It is put beyond a doubt that Christophe of Hayti is dead; but whether, as the Proclamation of Boyer states, *he* blew out his brains, may admit of question. The waning aspect of his fortunes, or the direct influence of his rival, could furnish him with an executioner from the body of his court or staff. Four thousand men are said to have been found in the prisons and dungeons of his fortress of Sans Souci. This allegation, too, comes from a suspicious source. We have seen in our newspapers rapturous panegyrics upon him in the days of power. His recorded virtues were nearly as numerous and splendid as those of the sublime Bolivar, Supreme Director of the Republic of Colombia. Whatever may have been the character of his reign, or how benificent soever the dispositions of Boyer, appearances in Hayti are such at present that the scheme of sending thither our free people of color will admit of new deliberation. The Colonization Society, repelled by pestilence on the coast of Africa and sanguinary anarchy in Hayti, will be constrained at last to fix their attention where it ought to have been originally placed—at home.

REMARKS BY THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

We have seldom seen a subject of such importance to the United States as the downfall of *Christophe* treated as coldly by the *National Gazette*; nor can its devotion to literature and the concerns of the states, or the fostering care it has extended to Missouri, excuse the slight, and we may add unfriendly touch it has given President *Boyer*, and the future prospects of the country under his rule. Far be it from us to assail the motives of the Editor on the present occasion; but we presume we may endeavor to shew that our country is greatly concerned in the late events in St. Domingo; and that English commerce will suffer by it. The partiality of Christophe for England, who was once a slave and waiter about a tavern in the British Island of St. Kitts, has no doubt been the real cause of his overthrow. He possessed the northeast of St. Domingo, and although his ports were more convenient to the United States than that part in possession of Boyer, yet our merchants experienced so much more kindness from Boyer, and his predecessor *Petion*, that they preferred trading there. The language of Christophe's subjects was French, and their religion Roman Catholic—he was desirous of changing both, and was treating for the introduction of clergymen of the Methodist order from England, in order to bring about a change in their religion—and if, at any time, any great favor was expected of him, the shortest way to his favor was through Mr. Wilberforce, a member of Parliament.

A publication is going the rounds, saying Boyer will only trade with *Free States*—nothing can be more absurd than such an idea. Boyer is a man of sense, possessing very considerable information, and has been the steady friend of *Bolivar* and *Brion* in their wars against old Spain, which may be called a *Free State*, according to the false exposition given to that word in the United States; ~~and although the country of Bol~~ivar and Brion had slave, we find *Petion* and *Boyer* constantly affording them all the aid in their power; and as poor as Petion was always known to be, he actually sent Bolivar a present of $6000 from his private stock.

It is true President Boyer may recollect that England has abolished the slave trade and that Mr. Wilberforce was the champion of that measure; but the United States have done the same, except as to our *Free States*, which still carry it on. But Boyer must also recollect that England was about to *feed* Christophe with victims captured from the coasts of Africa, thereby creating him *high priest* of another *Juggernaut*, yawning for human sacrifices, and that Mr. Wilberforce, with all his love for poor Africans, is a good deal like some of our American philanthropists, "*all for policy*"—or why did he neglect Petion, Boyer, and the country under them, and attach himself so closely to *Christophe*, king of *modern Golgotha*. So long as the policy of Great Britain, Spain, and France seal up their ports in the West Indies against the commerce of the United States, so long will we experience the advantages of the revolution in St. Domingo, which lies more convenient to New Orleans than any one of the West India Islands, except Cuba. The western states, free or not free, are particularly interested in the occupation of St. Domingo by Boyer. We are sorry to see such a character as Bolivar associated with such a monster as Christophe—the former appears to stand as high as it is possible for a man, with his means and in his situation, to stand in the affections of his countrymen; while the latter was sunk as low as it was possible for any member of the human family to sink in the esteem of his countrymen.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LETTER III.

TO WILLIAM T. BARRY, Esq.

Speaker of the Senate and Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky.

SIR—A concurrence of circumstances, has contributed to elevate you to a pre-eminence in popular estimation.

If we take a survey of your conduct, from the cradle of your political life to the present moment of your ripest manhood, we perceive in a well connected series of the ablest efforts for the common welfare, every thing which can arouse the admiration, win the affections and fix the gratitude of your fellow-citizens. Step by step you have been ascending the ladder of promotion: not with such ill-judged rapidity as to dizzy your senses by the suddenness of elevation, but in that regular gradation, alone calculated to habituate, and compose them to the loftiest heights of distinction. You are now filling an office, next to the most distinguished in the power of the people of Kentucky to bestow; the duties of which open the finest field for the display of your patriotism and abilities. The specimens of zeal, which you have already given in the great cause of RELIEF, constitute the earnest of your future endeavors, and single you out as the person, to whom an essay such as this can most aptly be addressed.

It is not my design to bring into review your past political conduct; but to contribute my efforts to the accomplishment of one plan—to the adoption of a single measure of your future policy. The offspring as it is, of that generous sympathy which embraces in its scope, every victim of misfortune, and of that superior sagacity, which discovers the necessity of penetrating the very core of the public malady, before effectual and lasting relief can be administered, it must exact the tribute of unlimited approbation. I allude to that resolution which was offered by you as an amendment to the Report of the committee of the Senate, to whom was referred so much of the governor's message as relates to the pecuniary embarrassment of the country: The substance of which was, "*That a law ought to pass declaring that when a defendant shall have taken the oath of an insolvent debtor, and delivered up a Schedule of his property, the right of execution against him or his property on all contracts which shall have been entered into before the taking of such oath, shall be suspended for —— years.*" Were it not for the narrow dimensions of a newspaper essay, to which I must necessarily confine myself, I would with much cheerfulness, do the Chairman of the committee the justice to insert the resolutions at large. To that which I have quoted, however, I would particularly require the attention of the Legislature.

The situation of our country calls if ever one did call, for the application of the most potent remedy for the distresses of the people. Circumstances beyond the ken of human pre-science and beyond the control of human effort, have concurred to plunge it in all the miseries of the most irretrievable embarrassment. To confirm this asseveration—if confirmation be necessary, we need only cast a glance at the present condition of affairs. Instead of that ruddy and healthful complexion which attaches itself to a state in the full tide of prosperity and improvement, every object around us, announces the horrors of approaching dissolution. Turn our eyes whichever way we will, sir, nothing is to be seen but a boundless expance of desolation. The merchants bankrupt—the tradesman effortless—the energies of the farmer cramped and enervated—traffic at a stand—individual enterprize rapidly on the wane—and to make "confusion worse confounded," the currency of the state, that vital consistent of her prosperity, has either banished away, or ~~sunk into a condition~~ of the most abject depreciation. This is a melancholy detail of calamities, which your penetration has long ago discerned the existence, and to the alleviation, if not to the total eradication of which, the most vigerous efforts of your understanding have been faithfully and zealously, though unsuccessfully applied. The present step which you have taken, in the proposed amendment, is of all others the most efficacious prescription. In the opinion of one, aloof, I solemnly assure you, from the unworthy influence of the slightest personal concern, it is the *only* SOVEREIGN remedy for the distresses that prevail. The policy—nay, the necessity of its adoption, doubtless met its full developement in your arguments before the Senate. I would respectfully enquire of its opponents—What constitutes the impolicy of the proposed exemption? I have myself already argued this subject at considerable length, in my preceding essays. To pursue the discussion further, would be clogging the columns of the Gazette, with reiterations, ill adapted to the patience of its editors. But I must be permitted briefly to suggest, that daily experience evinces the inexpediency of the existing insolvent laws of our state, which subjects a man's person and property to a constant liability to execution. Can any statute be enacted, more calculated to curb the exertions of industrious pursuit, and smother the aspirations of honest, ingenuous, high souled poverty, emulous of independence, and struggling for extrication from the pressures of involvment? The fall of a man from affluence to indigence is his misfortune—perhaps his fault, but assuredly not his crime. The consequences of such a misfortune require frequently the labor of years to retrieve, even when undisturbed by legal persecution. Under the laws now in existence in Kentucky—taking into consideration the peculiar condition of her circulating medium—before an unfortunate debtor, who is thousands worse than nothing, can work his way to final disembarrassment, there are mountain obstacles to be overcome, to him as insurmountable as the impossibilities of nature. Arguing from every principle of expediency, then, as well as humanity, the merciless scourges of exaction should undergo some suspension; if there cannot be an end. Intervals ought to be allowed of repose for those wounds to cicatrize, which the law once inflicts, before its bloodhounds are again unkennelled, to ravage and destroy. It is the admirable policy of this measure, that such will be its consequences.

ÆMELIUS.

December 15, 1820.

Kentucky Legislature.

BANK REPORT.

The joint committee appointed to examine the situation of the Bank of Kentucky and its branches, respectfully submit the following Report:—The annexed abstract report marked A. made out at the parent Bank from the last quarterly returns from the branches, shews the situation of the institution on the 30th day of September last, and that the aggregate of its capital stock is $2,738,620, whereof $596,700 is owned by the State, and 2,135,920 by individuals. The notes in circulation, $1,251,116 95. The cash on hand, $440,674 49 whereof $251,827 41 is specie. The debts due the institution, $4,523,772 67. The deposits of every description in the said bank and its branches, $923,050 03. Reserved profits, or such as have arisen since the last half yearly dividends were declared, and up to the date aforesaid, $38,352 48. The value of the real estate of the corporation, $65,811 06. Your committee have ascertained at the bank, that the cash on hand other than specie, is composed of the notes of the bank and its branches to the amount of $165,514 76; of Independent banks of this state, $8,599 77; of Eastern banks, $3,018 29; of Tennessee and Indianna banks, $10,300; of Southern banks, $84; of Western banks, $207; of Ohio banks, $1,970; of the United States' bank, $40. That the debts due the United States' Treasury for deposits in the Louisville branch is $60,300. The debt due by the corporation to the United States' branch at Lexington, $57,000; and the debt due the Treasury of this Commonwealth, $70,300, which said items are included in the said abstract report under the head of Deposits. Your committee have required of the officers of the bank, a statement of the amount of their debts which are secured by pledges of stock, and are informed that $112,260 of the debt due at the parent bank is thus secured; and that no rule of the bank having hertofore required a report from the branches upon that point, their quarterly returns do not furnish the information required.

Your committee have turned their attention to the state of the security of the debts due the corporation, and have required of the board of the parent bank to give the best information thereon within their means of judging, and have received from the board in substance, the following reply, to-wit; "Upon a careful examination of the pay lists of the mother bank, by the board of directors, that their opinion is, that $23,970 of the whole amount of debts due the mother bank, will probably be lost; and the recovery of $27,160 may be considered doubtful; with respect to the probable loss that may be sustained in the debts contracted with the branches the board can give no information; none has been required or received from them since the last session of the assembly; all the information then received was laid before the joint committee; at that time very little of it was in writing." Your committee have required information from the board as to the state of the new debts due the institution, or such as have been created within the present year. Their amount will appear by comparison of the amount of bills in circulation on the 30th September last, with their amount reported to the last session of the Legislature, the former being $1,351,116 95, and the latter $668,422 55; leaving a difference of $582,695 40; which sum is the additional amount of the bills thrown into circulation during the present year. Your committee are satisfied that the said new debts have been created upon good security, and the loans made upon the principle of diffusing, the accommodations as generally as practicable. A copy of the rule made by the directory of the mother bank in January last, governing the additional emission bills, is herewith reported, marked B, by which it will appear, that no loans were to be thereafter made to any individual or co-partnership, by said corporation, which with the debts then due by such individual or co-partnership, to the bank or any of its branches, should exceed the sum of $5000, unless upon a pledge of stock; and that no loan should be made upon a pledge of stock of said bank, at a rate exceeding $90 per share. Your committee have required to be informed by the officers of the parent bank, as to what probable reduction of the value of the stock would be sustained by the shareholders occasioned by bad debts, in the event of settling up and closing the affairs of the institution; and from the best information obtained from that source, they are of opinion that the loss in such case, would be less than five per cent. upon each share. And your committee are of opinion, that the bills of the bank and its branches are, and will continue to be a sound and wholesome circulating medium, adapted to the condition and exigencies of the country; and that they will command the property and labour of the country, at lower rates than usual heretofore; and that a diminution of their value is not to be expected. The ability of the corporation to redeem them in collection of their debts is evident, as the bills in circulation amount to little more than one fourth of the amount of debts due the institution.

From the Senate,
HERMAN BOWMAR,
RICH'D SOUTHGATE,
JAS. CRUTCHER.
From the House of Representatives,
HENRY PAYNE,
JOHN GREEN,
TH. FLETCHER,
DAVID R. MURRAY,
JOHN CALHOUN,
SAMUEL BRENTS,
JAMES CLARK.

December 19th; 1820.

THE SENATE.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 11

A bill to amend the law in relation to the publication of the Decisions of the Court of Appeals, and a bill appointing persons to view a way for a road from Danville to the Tennessee line in a direction to Murfreesborough passed.

Mr. *Crutcher* from a select committee reported the bill more effectually to prevent the masters or owners of slaves from suffering them to hire themselves, with an amendment, which was concurred in.

Mr. *Marshall* obtained leave to bring in a bill to authorize the President and directors of the Bank of Kentucky to receive real estate from their debtors in payment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14.

Mr. *Cassidy* reported a bill increasing the wages of members of the general Assembly which was laid on the table until the first day of June next, Yeas 64, Nays 25.

The house took up the bill to amend and extend the charter of the Bank, of Kentucky and after spending considerable time in amendments and discussion laid it on the table for the present. Yeas 47, Nays 41.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16.

Mr. *Cockerill* reported a bill to amend the law regulating sales under execution. This bill provides that unless the creditor will endorse on his execution that he will take the paper of the Bank of Kentucky or the Bank of the Commonwealth, a replevin shall be allowed for a number of years not fixed in the bill, &c.

A bill from the Senate for the benefit of John A. Markley was taken up together with the resolution reported by the Committee for courts of Justice, that the said bill ought not to pass. The resolution was amended by striking out the word *not*—Yeas 72, Nays 7, and the bill passed.

The house reconsidered the amendment of the Senate to the bill concerning occupying claimants of land and agreed thereto with an amendment, excepting all judgments and decrees now obtained from the operation of the bill—Yeas 44, Nays 25.

Certain communications—one from the Executive of Louisiana in relation to the establishment of Hospitals in that state, and another from the Executive of Vermont, announcing the agreement of that state to an amendment to the constitution of the United States, prohibiting the estaglishment of a bank by Congress except within the District of Columbia—were taken up and read.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 18.

Mr. *T. P. Moore* obtained leave to bring in a bill to change the time of the meeting of the Legislature to the second Monday in October for the purpose of enabling them to finish their business before Christmas.

Mr. *McKee* from a select committee, reported the bill to amend the law concerning executios with amendments, the principal substance of which permits any creditor of him whose lands or tenements are sold, to redeem said lands or tenements at any time within one year after the esate, reserving to the debtor the right to redeem the said property at any time after twelve and within eighteen months.

Mr. *Slaughter* offered an amendment requiring the purchaser of the property to take for its redemption the same kind of paper as was endorsed on the original execution and giving further time for the redemption in case the purchaser refuses to receive it, which was adopted.

Mr. *T. P. Moore* moved to fix the further time at *six months* Mr. Slaughter, *two years* Mr. Wickliffe, *one year*, Mr. McAfee, *eighteen months*, and Mr. Rife *twenty three months*.

Two years, twenty three months and eighteen months were successively negatived, the last by Yeas 32 Nays 48. The time was then fixed at 12 months.

The amendments reported from the committee were then concurred in.

Mr. *Warfield* offered an amendment, providing, that if the purchaser will pay the claim of any creditor who may offer to redeem the property sold, he shall have the same privileges, as the said creditor would have had, if he had redeemed it, which was adopted.

Mr. *Watkins* offered an amendment giving the same right of redemption for slaves sold under execution as is given by the bill, for real property; which was rejected.

Mr. *Green* offered an amendment, providing that no debtor shall have the benefit of this act, unless he will in three months after the sale, file a certificate with the clerk ratifying the same, which was rejected.

Mr. *Henderson* offered an amendment declaring that sheriffs and other officers &c. who have collected money for others, shall not have the benefit of this act on executions obtained against them for such money; which after some discussion was withdrawn, renewed by Mr. *Ferguson*, and rejected.

The bill then passed to a third reading, Yeas 47, Nays 36.

The bill to improve the navigation of the Ohio river from its mouth to Louisville was taken up. Mr. *McAfee* moved to fill the blank fixing the amount of the appropriation to this object with $5000, Mr. *Miller* moved $15000.

Mr. *Noland* moved to postpone the bill till the first day of June next, which was decided in the affirmative, Yeas 44 Nays [illegible]

A bill from the Senate to amend the act appropriating fines and forfeitures to the purpose of promoting education, was taken up and on motion of Mr. T. P. Moore committed to a select committee.

A bill from the Senate to prevent the circulation of private notes was taken up. Mr. *Noland* opposed the bill because he thought every body has a right to transfer their notes as they please &c. The bill passed. It revives the law passed on that subject some years ago.

An act for the benefit of poor widows was taken up. It provides that when any widow will swear that she has not in her own right property to the amount of $100, she shall have a grant of 100 acres of land. Mr. *Caldwell* moved to postpone the bill to the first day of August next which was negatived. The bill then passed to a second reading. The rule being dispensed with, Mr. *Wickliffe* offered an amendment providing, that these locations shall not be made south of Walker's line, which was adopted and the bill passed.

A bill from the Senate, appointing commissioners to view a way for a road from Danville to the Tennessee line was taken up. The progress of this bill was opposed by Messrs. Slaughter and Williams and advocated by Messrs. Green and King. It passed to a second reading.

By the last Mails.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, DEC 13.

CONSTITUTION OF MISSOURI.

The House then resumed the consideration of the resolution declaring the state of Missouri into the Union.

Mr. *Beecher*, of Ohio, at considerable length, his sentiments in opposition to the passage of the resolution.

Mr. *Cook*, of Illinois, briefly assigned the reasons which would induce him to vote against the resolution.

Mr. *Lowndes* replied, in a speech of two hours, to the arguments opposed to the passage of the resolution, and in vindication of the report of the committee.

Mr. *Sergeant* rejoined, in a few explanatory remarks; and

With his remarks the Debate ended—not, however, before Mr. *Gross*, of New York, had intimated his intention to move the *previous question*, with a view to close the Debate.

The question was then taken, "Shall the resolution be engrossed, and ordered to be read a third time?" And on this question the Yeas and Nays were 79 to 93

And the resolution for the admission of the State of Missouri into the Union was rejected.

FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Aretmusa, captain Merrill, arrived at Charleston on the 7th instant, in 36 days from Liverpool, bringing papers of that place to the 27th and from London to the 25th of October inclusive. The following intelligence by this arrival is extracted.

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER OF THE 8TH INST.

As usual for some time past, the papers are almost exclusively occupied with the trial of the Queen. The evidence in her favor had been closed, and one of her counsel, (Mr. Denman) finished his address, and summing up of the evidence, at 4 o'clobk on the 25th. He would be followed next by Dr. Lushington, on the same side—after which this celebrated trial would close with the replies of the Attorney and Solicitor General. The last papers contain Mr. Denman's Speech at full length. The opinion now appears to be general, that her Majesty will be acquitted. Bets of five to one were offered in London on the 25th, that the Bill of Pains and Penalties would not pass.

The show of public processions, the presentation of Addresses to her Majesty &c continued to be kept up. Among the processions noticed on the 25th, we observe one of about 40 open carriages, filled with elegantly dressed ladies and gentlemen, bearing an address from the inhabitants of the parish of St. John—a procession of glass blowers, bearing various emblems and devices in cut and blown glass, of their own manufacture, and the rear was brought up by between four and five thousand journeymen bakers.

A man of the name of Franklin, alias Fleicher, who is charged with having posted up seditious placards, has fled, as was supposed to France. The subject had been brought before the House of Commons. The opposition prints roundly charge the Ministry with having, thro' their agents, instigated the business.

The London Courier speaks of the revenue of the country, as being in the most flourishing condition. The total produce for the year ending on the 10th October 1820, exceeded by no less a sum than £2,723,443, the revenue of the preceding year.

The Cotton Market, both at Liverpool and London, remained much in the same state, as our advices of the 13th October left them. The quotations of Upland Cottons are from 9d to 12d—the best Cottons only, and in small lots, would brieg 12d Rice at London on the 25th, is quoted at 16s a 19s 6d.

MARRIED,

In this county, on Thursday evening last, the Rev Jeremiah Vardeman, to Miss Elizabeth Bryan.

DIED,

At Hindostan, Indiana, on the 18th inst. Mrs. Laura G. Prentiss, consort of the late Thomas G. Prentiss.

At Jeffersonvill, on Saturday the 9th inst. Col. William Aylett Booth, in the 69th year of his age. Col. Booth was a native of Virginia—he was in the early part of his life a warm and ardent patriot and an active supporter of our revolution [illegible] conflict—a humane and benevolent citizen—Being attacked in the latter part of his life with a paralytic affection, it partially deprived him of his intellect, and finally occasioned his death.—But a few years more and one of those who stood up in the defence of our country in *that time of peril* will be a rare sight in our land.—*Indianian.*

The Editors of the New-York Daily Advertiser have had engraved for their paper a view of the interior of the House of Lords, as prepared for the trial of Queen Caroline, with the following figures of explanation:

1—Represents the THRONE, which was erected at the commencement of the reign of the present king. It far surpasses, in point of splendor, that of his late majesty. The pillars which support the canopy are fluted and richly gilt. The crown and cornices of the canopy are likewise brilliant with burnished gold. The hangings are of crimson velvet, looped up with golden ropes, and trimmed with costly gold lace. In the back are the royal arms, embroidered on crimson velvet, and above them the letters G IIII.—The chair on which the king sits when he meets his parliament, is correspondent in richness with the general decoration of the throne. It is elevated upon a platform, approached by four low steps, which are covered with Turkey carpeting. The chair, except when the king is present, or when the royal assent is given by commission to bills passed by the House of Lords and Commons, is invariably covered with a scarlet cloth case, which preserves it from dust or other injury. As a further means of preservation, a brass trellice stretches in front of it, from pillar to pillar, which, upon the occasions to which we have alluded, is removed. Beyond the platform, and extending from the extremity of the steps on each side is a brass railing which seperates this space from the rest of the house. It is within this railing, and immediately in front of the throne, that members of the house of commons have the privilege of standing during the proceedings of the Peers. During the trial of the Queen this privilege was exercised to a great extent, and the space was every day crowded with members. Among whom were those distinguished for taking a prominent part in all great public questions. Formerly there were three chairs on the left and one on the right of the throne, designed for the use of the king's eldest sons, but these were removed with the old throne itself.

2—Represents the temporary galleries, erected by the direction of the house to afford accommodation to the additional number of Peers who were summoned to attend. These galleries, which obscure the greater part of the ancient tapestry, by which the walls of the house are covered, extend nearly the whole length of that part of the house which, on ordinary occasions, is reserved for the reception of the peers; namely, from the foot of the throne to the bar; they are composed of a strong frame-work of timber, supported by iron pillars. The pillars, which stand in pairs, are gilt from their summits to their bases, as are the iron railings in front of the galleries. To these galleries there are stairs of ascent at each end; they contain three seats, gradually rising one above the other towards the wall. These seats, as well as all the other seats in the house, not otherwise specified, are covered with superfine scarlet cloth. As a protection to the tapestry, a screen, also covered with scarlet cloth, is erected at the back. This is about eight feet in height, and may be distinctly seen in the plan.

3—Represents the chair, in which her majesty sat on the first day of her appearance in the House of Lords; it was placed on the floor at the right of the throne, but within the brass railing which is described. There was a second chair close at hand, for the reception of Lady Hamilton, who constantly attended upon her royal mistress. The chairs were of modern fashion, with scarlet seats and backs; the frame work was gilt. There was also a footstool, covered with scarlet cloth. Her majesty took her seat with great dignity, and the Peers all stood up on her entrance. She was attended into the house by Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, usher of the black rod, who carried his staff of office in his hand, and led her majesty to her seat in the most respectful manner. Alderman Wood followed her majesty; he was dressed in a full suit of court mourning, and stood in front of the throne with his brother members of Parliament; he afterwards accompanied her majesty from the house to her carriage, as did Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt.

4—Represents the Lord Chancellor, who, during the proceedings, sat at the table of the house upon a stool covered with crimson velvet, instead of his usual seat, the woolsack. This he did for the convenience of taking his own notes, and writing such resolutions as it became his duty to submit to the house,

5—Represents the Woolsack, and two other seats of the same description, which are somewhat similar in shape to woolsacks. They are stuffed with wool, and tied in nobs at each corner. Their covering is scarlet cloth; and during the trial they afford accommodation to the judges. The chief justice of the king's bench, sat on the right of the lord chancellor, and the chief justice of the common pleas on his left. The remaining seven judges sat behind.

6—Represents the table of the house, at which the lord chancellor sat, covered with leather.

7—Represents the clerks of the house who wear a costume similar to a barrister: Wm. Steward Rose, Esq. and Benj. Currey, Esq.

8—Represents a box, containing the papers to which reference was made during the trial, and other documents of a public nature.

9—Represents the benches for the reception of the Peers. There are three rows on each side of the house, and four rows running across in front of the table. They are constructed with convenient backs, are stuffed with horse hair, and covered with scarlet cloth. The covering of the backs is gathered in fluted folds.

10—Represents the entrance to the stairs leading to the galleries.

11—Represents the Bar. This extends from one side of the house to the other; it opens in two places by means of a falling ledge, to permit the passing and repassing of the Peers, none other being allowed within it excepting only the officers of the house. It is at this this bar that the counsel engaged in the judicial proceedings of the house, always attend. Here, too, the Speaker and members of the house of commons appear, when summoned to the presence of the king, either at the opening or close of a session of Parliament. It is at this bar, likewise, that the messengers from the house of commons deliver to the lord chancellor such bills as are sent from that house to obtain the concurrence of the Peers, or require information, or demand conferences. Members coming on these occasions, enter by a pair of folding doors, which the plan does not embrace, but which is in a direct line fronting the throne. Their approach is invariably announced by the Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod, (Robt. Quarme, Esq.) who is attended by some of the principal door keepers. Below this bar, also, it is, that strangers are permitted to stand during the proceedings of the house.

12—Represents the space allotted without the bar to the counsel and agents of the bill of pains and penalties, and the counsel and agents for the queen. This is enclosed by a strong wooden railing, covered with scarlet cloth. It is entered by a small hatch next to the side door, and by three larger hatches next to the folding doors, which we have already described as devoted to the admission of the members of the house of commons on public occasions. It was through those doors that the counsel entered, when ordered to be "called in" by the house, either at the first sitting of the house in the morning, after divisions, or when they had actually withdrawn from the house; for it sometimes happened that when counsel were ordered to withdraw, they only stood down from the step which is placed near the bar, and remained in the house during the discussions. There were chairs within this space, for the occasional accommodation of the counsel and agents.

13—Represents the king's attorney general, Sir Robert Gifford, Knt.

14—Represents the king's solicitor general, Sir J. S. Copley, Knt.

15—Represents the queen's attorney general, Mr. Denman.

16—Represents the queen's solicitor general, Mr. Brougham.

17—Represents Mr. Gurney, the short hand writer.

18—Represents the witness, Madame Dumont.

19—Represents the interpreter.—There was a second interpreter, who attended on the part of the queen, and who generally stood close to the interpreter of the house. In the back ground, behind the figures standing at the bar, were distributed the remainder of the counsel and agents.

20—Represents the space allotted to the gentlemen connected with the Public Press, who were in attendance every day to take notes. The gentlemen engaged in collecting intelligence for the daily papers in London alone, are estimated at more than one hundred, including the morning and evening journals. Besides these there are other gentlemen to a considerable amount, connected with the weekly journals.

INFLUENCE OF THE AUSTRIANS IN ITALY.

FROM LYMAN'S "POLITICAL STATE OF ITALY."

The Archduke Reinier, born in 1783, and fifth brother of the Emperor Francis, is viceroy of the Lombard Venetian kingdom, containing in 1813, a population of 4,121,560 inhabitants, being in the proportion of about 5000 inhabitants to a square mile. The archduke is a man of great knowledge of politics, and is well known in Germany for having several times administered with remarkable success the Austrian government during the absence of his brother the emperor.

There are now 25,000 Austrian troops distributed over the Lombard Venetian Kingdom, and, in relation, to the other portions of the peninsula, they act in the capacity of the army of occupation in France, after the peace of 1815, to hold kings on their thrones, and to arrest all those who may cry out "vive la charte." This is the real duty, that in the course of events has fallen to the Austrian army stationed in Lombardy. It stands at the foot of the Norric and Rhetian Alps, with the vast recources of the great Austrian Empire just in its rear, ready at the first political commotion, to burst like an avalanche from the side of the mountain and to spread itself to the last and lowest shore of the Peninsula. It is impossible that this force can at *present* be resisted. Since the battle of Pavia, the Germans have never had an equal share of power in Italy, and besides their own wealthy and extensive possessions, they have a brother at the head of the Grand Dutchy of Tuscany, no despicable ally on the score of recources or facilities of communication, and a daughter at the head of the Dutchy of Parma and Placentia, so that in truth, about one half of this rich and populous land is under the active and immediate administration of Germans.—Neither are brave French armies, led by gallant and high spirited cavaliers, any longer seen descending the Pennine or Maritime Alps, to tilt whole summer with the imperialists on the spacious plains of Lombardy—upon that magnificent list formed by the Alps and the Appenines.

The Austrians at last are thus left in possession of the Citadel of Mantua, standing like the centinal of the whole land, and of that celebrated and precious Lombardy, moistened by more frequent and deeper pourings out of human blood than any region in the world, beginning from the battle of Trebbia, won by Hannibal, and ending with the battle of Trebbia, won by Suvoroff—a country from which 8,500,000 dollars in specie, the fruits of different taxes, are annually carried off in waggons to Vienna—that supports their cavalry at a small expense, and where they have taken care to employ no civil officers but Germans and Italians, devoted to German ascendency.

It is therefore difficult to conceive that the Austrians should be unable to march to Naples, *in the course of the year* if they saw the policy or necessity of such an undertaking. They whould have to do with a people divided within themselves, without any true love of their country, and with a great ignorance of its interest, without spirit and enterprize, and at present not possessing any chief of sufficient talents and consideration to unite twenty thousand men at his head quarters. In Italy there is no country, and the word Italy is never heard there. It is Bologana Milan, Florence, Rome or Naples, these are separate countries, struggling with opposite interests, tainted by jealousies, enmities, and envyings, and in reality as little prepared for union and mutual aid and protection, as any two states that have passed through the changes of peace and war with each other for half a dozen centuries. The Italians have always fallen victims to their own dissentions, never to the force of foreign armies. There is then but one danger that attends the Austrians, a danger that attends the approach of all invading armies—a sudden and vehement enthusiasm in the people. They may rise to defend and repel as the Spaniards and Prussians have done. But it can only be said, that the Italians have shewn no such enthusiasm, perhaps, for two centuries, certainly none since the year 1796, though it must be confessed that the history of the world proves every day that this habit of judging by the past is truly hazardous and erroneous—the Carbonari and other "independents" failed to take advantage of the disturbed state of Italy, in 1815, during the retreat of Joachim Murat, when every thing was favourable to the establishment of new and liberal governments—I do not know of a single instance in the last campaigns, where an Italian rose of his own accord and patriotic impulses to thrust out the French, as the Prussians did to the last man, and the conduct, appearance, and condition of the people latterly have betokened no such noble and high born passions.

One would think that it would require many years of excellent government utterly to do away that hatred to other Italian states, and that sluggishness about the concerns of their own, and to teach the Italians properly to value and to defend their country. It is not sufficient to love one's country, because it has been the scene of half the epic poems, and the birth place of half the demigods, heroes, poets, orators, and statesmen in the world,—one ought to love it for its present comforts and protection. But we do wrong in supposing that the Italians can be made in one year, nay, even in a score of years, wholly worthy of that country to which so many great associations belong, and worthy, too, of enjoying and maintaining that free, constitutional form of government, which every friend to the happiness and better civilization of his fellow creatures, and to virtuous liberty and independence, ought to pray to heaven, might descend upon the suffering and degraded inhabitants of the despotic portions of Europe. It requires a searching and unsparing politic purgatory, to cleanse and properly purify such foul diseased subjects for this exaltation and refined state of existence.

But Austria has no power in Italy, beyond the reach and number of her bayonets in the beginning, when they contrived to plant the tree of liberty in all the market places; they have no intercourse or sympathies with the people—they are honest and good natured, but they are endowned to a rare degree with those qualities, known contemptuously in Italy under the name of Teutonick.—They march over this classical and refined land with a heavy footstep, a cold, repulsive, unmeaning mien and look, and the foreign yoke is not relieved or made less grievous by any variety or sprightliness of conduct or carriage. Italians still say with a sigh, that at the very moment when the unhappy conscripts were driven away like malefactors from their homes, the French soldiers, sent to guard them would throw off their knapsacks and spend their last denier, regailing the girls of the village with dances and low wines. But such things are merely pleasant dreams of the imagination. Doubtless, the French in their time were as much detested as the Austrians now are; they offered great violence to the religious institutions of the country, and oppressed the inhabitants greatly by frequent requisitions and changes of government. Besides, it might be no great relief to the fathers and sons for the loss of the conscripts that wine and dances were given to their daughters and mistresses by gay French soldiers, and after all, such triflin courtesies are but small remuneration for having one's children torn away, and for being harassed & worn down by persecutions, tyrannies, and vexations of all sorts.

The spirit of the Austrian people is in perfect harmony with its government, and that people and its government, together with the Russian, (the spirit of the Prussian people being opposed to its government,) are now the only two great potentates of Europe, that do not partake of, and are, in truth, opposed to the spirit of the age.

They are now the only two "anti-constitutional," and if they remain inactive and needless, while the other states are passing through the present slow but sure and bloodless reforms, it will not be long before they are called the only two barbarous nations of Europe.

MUSIC.

"Agamamnon, it is said, when he set out on the expedition against Troy being desirous to secure the fidelity of his wife, left her under the care of a Dorian musician, who by the effect of his airs, rendered fruitless, for a long time, the attempts of Ægisthus to obtain her affection; but that Prince having discovered the cause of her resistance, got the musician put to death, after which he triumphed without difficulty over the virtue of Clytemnestra.

We are told also that, at a later period, Pythagoras composed songs or airs capable of curing the most violent passions, and of recalling men to the paths of virtue and moderation: while the physician prescribes draughts for curing bodily diseases, an able musician might there ore prescribe an air for rooting out a vicious passion.

The story of Timotheous, the director of the music of Alexander the great, is well known. One day while the prince was at table, Timotheous performed an air in the Phrygian mode, which made such an impression on him, that, being already heated with wine, he flew to his arms and was going to attack his guests had not Timotheus immediately changed the style of his performance to the Sub-Phrygian. This mode calmed the impetuous fury of the monarch, who resumed his place at table. Timotheus, at Sparta, experienced the humiliation of seeing publickly surpressed four strings which he had added to his lyre. The severe Spartans thought that this would tend to effeminate the manners, by introducing a more extensive and more variegated kind of music. This at any rate proves that the Greeks were convinced that music had a peculiar influence on manners, and that it was the duty of government to keep a watchful eye over that art.

Who indeed can doubt that music is capable of producing such an effect?—Let us only interrogate ourselves, and examine what have been our sensations on hearing a majestic or warlike piece of music, or a tender and pathetic air sung or played with expression. Who does not feel that the latter tends as much to melt the soul and dispose it to pleasure, as the former to rouse and exalt? Several facts in regard to the modern music place it on a level in this respect with the ancient.

The modern music indeed has also had its Timotheus, who would excite or calm, at his pleasure, the most impetuous emotions. Henry 3d king of France, says le Journal de Sancy, having given a concert on occasion of the marriage of the Duke de Joyeuse, Claudin le Jeune, a celebrated musician of that period, executed certain airs, which had such an effect on a young nobleman, that he drew his sword and challenged every one near him to combat; but Claudin, equally prudent as Timotheous, instantly changed to an air, apparently Sub-Phrygian, which appeased the furious youth.

From a London Paper.

L 0,000,000 REWARD.

STRAYED AND MISSING.

An infirm elderly gentleman in a Public Office, lately left his home, just after dreadfully ill-using his WIFE about *half a crown*, and trying to beat her. He had long complained a great deal of his forehead, and lately had a LEACH put upon him. He was last seen walking swiftly towards the Horns without a crown to his hat, accompanied by some evil-disposed persons, who tied a great *green bag* to his tail full of crackers, which he mistook for sweet-meats, and burnt himself dreadfully. Every person he met in this deplorable condition tried to pursuade him to go back, but in vain. He is very deaf and very obstinate, and cannot bear to be looked at, or spoken to. It is supposed he has been seduced and carried off by some artful female. He may be easily known by his manners. He fancies himself the politest man in Europe, because he knows how to bow, and to offer a pinch of snuff; and thinks himself the greatest man in Europe because people have humored him and let him have his own way. He is so fond of tailoring that he lately began a *suit* that will take him his life to complete. He delights in playing at soldiers—supposes himself a cavalry officer, and makes speeches, that others write for him, in a field-marshal's uniform. Sometimes he fancies himself "Glorious Apollo," plays "Hailstones of Brunswick" on the base fiddle, and qualifies his friends to perform "Cuckolds all on a row." His concerns are very much deranged. Not long ago he imported a vast quantity of Italian images, at enormous prices, upon credit, and hoarded them up in a water-side COTTON warehouse. Since then things have gone all against him, and he has been in a very desponding state. It is of the utmost consequence to himself that he should be at his post, or he may *lose his place*;—one of his predecessors having been cashiered for his misconduct.—If this should meet his eye, it is earnestly requested that he will return to his duty, and he will be kindly received, and no questions asked.

N. B. He has not a friend in the world but the Advertiser and a few others, who never had an opportunity of speaking to him, and letting him know the real state of his affairs.

WASHINGTON, Dec 1.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

A document was on Saturday transmitted to the House of Representatives, in obedience to a resolution of that house, which will be of particular interest to many of our readers and is so far of general interest, as the country is interested in the stability of the Bank of the United States, and as it has been and will be a source of revenue to the United States, though a very unprofitable concern, so far, for those, who thought themselves fortunate in subscribing for the stock at its paper value. It is the return made to the Treasuay Department of the general statement of the Bank of the United States and its branches, for November last, being the latest received. Intending to publish the whole statement as soon as we can obtain a copy of it, its leading features only will be the subject of the present notice.

The total amount of bills and notes discounted, at the Bank and its offices, is $26,921,389. The bills of exchange, foreign and domestic, are stated at 1,135,757 dollars.

The amount of funded debt of the United States, (various) belonging to the Bank, is $9,157,604, besides 278,000 of Louisiana 6 per cent.

There is due *from* the State Banks $2,-625,996, and there is due *to* them 1,175,905 dollars.

The deposits of the Treasurer to the U. States are 847,706 dollars; those on account of public officers 1,507,813 dollars; on account of individuals 3,794,267—making a total of 6,149,787.

The item of "Discount, Exchange and Interest" is stated at 645,723 dollars, and that of "Profit and Loss and contingent interest," is stated at 2,658,244 dollars. On the opposite side we find the debt from certain individuals in Baltimore stated at 1,540,000; the real estimate, permanent expenses and bonus," at 1,393,247; "deficiences," at 310,445 dollars and sone smaller items.

The amount of specie on hand is very large, being 6,051,496 dollars besides 671,000 dollars in a course of remittance or transmission.

The amount of Bank and Branch Notes is stated at 11,621,380; the amount thereof on hand at 6,225,992—leaving for the amount of notes in circulation the difference between these two sums.—*Nat. Int.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Pension Office, Nov 20, 1820.

SIR—A certificate of pension this day issued in favor of *Henry Wilner*, as an invalid pensioner, is herewith enclosed to your care.—In reply to the enclosed letter from Mr Leonard Busby, directed to you, I enclose a copy of that written to Thomas Arnold, Esq. clerk of Woodford County, at Versailles, Ky. in relation to his case, dated 10th October, 1820.—I have to acquaint you, that the schedule of the property of John Johnson was returned on account of informality on the 28th ult.—should the same, with that of Henry Brown, have miscarried, as Mr. Johnson appears to have apprehended, the enclosed blank forms will enable these pensioners to have their schedules properly executed, which when received at this office, will be acted on.—the letter from Mr. Johnson is herewith returned.—It will be necessary for Mr. Jacob Coffman to forward his declaration with all the evidence in his power to produce, to the department, before his case can be decided on. The letter from James Johnson, Esq. and the affidavit of John Coffman as to the service of Jacob Coffman, are also enclosed.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. EDWARDS.

Hon. R. M Johnson, Senate U. S.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Pension Office, Nov. 30, 1820.

SIR—In answer to your's of the 23th instant, I have to inform you, that the name of *Jared Smith* was stricken from the roll of pensioners on the 7th of October, 1819, in consequence of its being ascertained that his service was not on the continental establishment.

I would most cheerfully comply with your request relative to the cases transmitted by Mr. Henderson; but from the mode we have adopted of registering claims, it is impracticable to give any certain information relative to them, unless the names of the applicants be furnished.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. EDWARDS.

Hon R. M. Johnson, Senate U. S.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Pension Office, Dec. 1, 1820.

SIR—In answer to the enquiry contained in Mr. Henderson's note, which is herewith returned to you, I have to state, that it does not appear from our records, that the papers of Zachariah Grifeth have ever been received at this office.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. EDWARDS.

Hon. R. M. Johnson, Senate U. S.

MR. CHARLES,
The Ventriloquist,

HAS the honor to acquaint the citizens of Lexington, that being on his way for New Orleans, he will perform for

Two Evenings,

This Day, Thursday the 28th, and To-morrow, Friday 29th inst.

AT MR GIRON'S BALL ROOM

HIS POPULAR EXHIBITIONS OF

Illusions in Ventriloquism,

Mechanicle Games,

And Philosophical Recreations.

Admittance ONE DOLLAR—Children half price. Doors open at 6—Performance at 7. Tickets to be had at Mr. Lanphear's, Mr. Giron's and at the Monitor Office.

December 28, 1820.

NEW GOODS.

Robert A. Gatewood,

HAS JUST RECEIVED, in addition to his former Stock a general Assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery,

Well selected, and purchased at the cheapest CASH HOUSES in Philadelphia, all of which he offers for sale at very reduced prices, for CASH in hand.

N. B. R. A. GATEWOOD particularly requests those indebted to him, to come forward and settle their respective dues.

Those persons who made purchases at Maj. JOHN WYATT'S sale on the 9th of March, last, are also requested to come forward and take up their respective notes, which have been placed in my hands for collection, otherwise proper officers will have to call on them.

R. A. GATEWOOD.

Lexington, December 28, 1820—52

American Medical Recorder.

James Webster,

Publisher of the Quarterly Independent Journal, called the

American Medical Recorder.

Respectfully informs its patrons, and the Medical public generally, the work will be increased in size, in proportion to the reduction which has taken place in the price of paper and of printing; and the execution, if not superior shall at least be equal to any Medical periodical publication in the United States.

The AMERICAN MEDICAL RECORDER, for January next, that is, the first number of the fourth volume; will contain papers from Professor Francis, of New York; Professor Cooper, of Columbia S. C. Professors Davidge, Potter and Hall, of Baltimore; Dr. Tyler, of Fredericktown, Md; Drs John Rhea Barton, Klapp, M'Clennan, Mitchel, Rousseau and Coates, of Philadelphia; and Dr. Albers, of Bremen, and the Editors; Drs. Lucachet, Bevere, Ererle, and Professor Pattison.

J. W. has been informed, that statements have been made, which if believed, are calculated to injure the American Medical Recorder; so far, however, from it being the fact, that the subscribers are withdrawing; daily the publisher, in reply, declares that, within the last two months, the additions made to the subscription 1st. have exceeded fifty in number; and further, that within the same period not more than five, including Drs. Gibson and Horner have declined continuing the work.

Philadelphia, Nov. 21st. 1820   52—3t

October 6th, 1820.

TAKEN up by Jacob Todhunter, in Jessamine County, on Hickman Creek near East Hickman meeting House One SORREL HORSE, about six years old last spring, with a blaze in his forehead fourteen hands three inches high shod all round, no brands perceivable, appraised to fifty-five dollars before me.

JAMES MARMIN.

52—3t

12 1-2 Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscribers on the 9th day of January last, an Apprentice Boy named GRAY BLALOCH He is about nineteen years of age—took with him sundry winter and summer cloathing, the particulars not recollected. All persons are hereby forwarned from harboring or employing him, as we are determined to put the law in force against them.

[illegible] & [illegible]GH.

Lexington, Dec 26th, [illegible]—52

Lexington Library,

Annual Election!

A GENERAL meeting of Stockholders, will be held at the LIBRARY ROOMS, on Saturday the 6th day of January next, at 2 o'clock, P. M for the purpose of electing five Directors, a Treasurer, and Librarian; and for transacting any business, incident to the corporation.

THOMAS M. PRENTISS,
Librarian.

NOTE—Any shareholder may vote by proxy, signified in writing under his hand; *Provided*, That no person shall exercise more than *one* proxy.   Dec 14, 1820.

Town Election

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the commonwealth of Kentucky, entitled "An act for the better regulation of the town of Lexington," approved January 26, 1811, and of a resolution of the board of Trustees of said town, passed at their stated meeting, in December, 1820,

AN ELECTION

Will be held at the Court-house in the town of Lexington on SATURDAY the 6th day of January next, to commence at 10 o'clock. A. M. for the election of ELEVEN TRUSTEES, for said town, to serve during the year 1821.

By order of the Board—Att.

D. SHANNON, C. B. T. L.

December 14.—50

Notice.

I DO hereby forwarn all persons whatsoever not to trade for or in anywise to receive a transfer or assignment of four several bonds executed by me on the 21st of Nov 1818 to Lieudaman Norwell.—The first of which was payable on the first of Jany. 1820—the second the first of Jany 1821—the third the first of Jany 1822—and the 4th, the 1st of January 1823. The said bonds being given agreeable to an article of agreement which has not been performed on the part of the said Norwell: Therefore, I will not pay the said bonds, or any part of them, unless compelled by law.

BENJ. RALLINS.

Dec. 14, 1820.—50*

FOR SALE OR RENT.

MY HOUSE & LOT, on Limestone street, opposite the Seminary, Its a convenient good Houae, with Smoke House, Stable. &c. and a pleasant part of the town. Mhe terms will be made easy. Possession can be given at any time.

GERRARD M'KENNEY.

Lexington, Dec 13, 1820   99

Glue Manufactory.

GLUE, superior to the imported
MOULD and DIPPED CANDLES, also,
TWILIGHT CANDLES. (one of 12 to the pound will burn 12 hours, and wants no snuffing.)

OIL VITRIOL, Virdegris, Logwood, Copperas, Allum, best imported MOLASSES, Fresh Rice, Paints, Oil, and Putty.

Glass as usual, by

51   JOHN STICKNEY.

Dr. Daniel M. Heard,

OFFERS his MEDICAL SERVICES to the citizens of Harrodsburgh and the circumjacent country, and pledges himself to be faithful in the discharge of his professional duties. His Shop will be at the Springs, where he may always be found, except when attending to Professional Engagements.

Greenville Springs, Nov. 25, 1820—50-6m

Annual Treasury Report.

[CONCLUDED.]

Treasury Department, December 1, 1820.

In the investigation of a subject of such complexity, affecting so deeply the interest of the community, every fact and circumstance connected with it ought to be considered. Since the year 1807, new interests have arisen, which claimed a prominent place in this consideration. From time immemorial household manufactures have existed in every part of the United States. The mechanical arts; those branches of manufacture without which society, even in a very imperfect state of civilization, could not exist, though differing in some degree from those properly denominated household, have long existed in the United States. Since the year 1807, those branches of manufacture have been greatly extended and improved. Others have been established, and a large amount of capital has been invested in manufacturing establishments, which promise to furnish, in a short time, an ample supply of cotton and woollen manufactures, and most of those of iron, glass, and various other articles of great value.

As commerce has been properly defined to be an exchange of equivalent value, it is probable that the first failure on our part, to receive from foreign nat[ions] the accustomed supply of those articles which can now be produced in our domestic establishments, the articles which they have been accustomed to receive from us will loose something of the value which they would otherwise have commanded, until new channels of intercourse shall be discovered, and different articles of merchandize shall be substituted for those formerly received.

The capacity of a nation to consume foreign articles depends upon the value of its exports, and not upon its ability to furnish every article of primary or secondary necessity. The precious metals are never imported into any country, when commodities which will command a profit can be obtained for importation. Giving full weight to the fact, that cotton, woollen, iron, and various other articles which are now furnished by our domestic establishments, will be hereafter received from foreign nations only to a small amount, $17,000,000 of revenue may be assumed as the minimum, and $20,000,000 as the maximum, which will be annually received from imports and tonnage during the next four years. The decrease which has occurred in the last and present years furnishes no ground to distrust the correctness of the foregoing conclusion. The customs produced in 1815, a nett revenue of $36,306,022 51, in 1816, $27,484,100 36, and in 1817, $17,524,775 15. This [last] year was considered at the time as the period of greatest reaction. Accordingly, in 1818, the nett revenue from the customs amounted to $21,828,451 48.

The multiplication of banks, the state of the currency, and the high price which all exportable articles commanded until the end of 1818, strongly invited to extravagance of every kind, and particularly in the consumption of foreign merchandize. The resources of individuals had been, by these seductions, in a great degree, anticipated during the first years which succeeded the peace. The sudden reduction in the value of all exportable articles, which occurred about the commencement of the year 1819, not only prevented in a great degree further purchases, but rendered the discharge of engagements previously contracted impracticable. The pressure thus produced upon the community, reacted upon the venders of every species of merchandize, whether foreign or domestic; who, without thouroughly investigating the cause of their distress, have sought for relief in measures rather calculated to aggravate than alleviate the public embarrassment. The issue and payment of a larger amount of debentures, in the present year, in proportion to the exportations of the last; the increased amount of specie, and diminished amount of foreign merchandize imported during the present year; and the ready sale of foreign and domestic articles now in the market, shew that the importation of foreign goods is upon the eve of being regulated by the demand for them, for consumption.

It has been stated, that the receipts from the public land, during the year 1821 cannot be estimated at more than 1 600,000 dollars, unless some greater incentive to punctuality, or inducement to make prompt payments, should be offered by the measures which may be adopted in the course of the present session of congress. The act of the 24th of April last, which abolished credit on all purchases of land, and reduced the minimum price from 200 to 125 cents per acre, furnishes, it is respectfully conceived, equitable ground for legislative interference in favor of purchasers under the ancient system. By that system the price would be reduced to 164 cents per acre by prompt payment. If the act abolishing credit had fixed the minimum price at 164 cents instead of 125 cents, no equitable ground for legislative interference could exist. It is not contended that the vender of an article under ordinary circumstances, does an injury to a purchaser by subsequently selling the same article to others at a lower rate. But if he has in his possession such a quantity of the article sold as to enable him, for an indefinite time, to determine the price of the article, he affects the interest of every previous purchaser by such reduction, who may be constrained, from any cause whatever, to sell that article. The extent of the national domain will for ages enable the government to determine the price of unimproved lands, similarly situated. It is admitted that the government has been induced to adopt this measure by the most grave considerations. The most prominent of these was the necessity of preventing the further increase of a debt, then about 22,000,000 dollars, strongly affecting the interests and feelings of a great number of citizens. If its increase was an object of deep solicitude, its diminution by an act of grace, founded upon equitable principles, will be in strict accordance with the motives in which that measure originated. Difficulties may occur in adjusting the details of such a measure, unless it be presented as a simple act of grace. Under this point of view, it should be confined in its operation to the debtors of the government for public lands, and should affect them only to the extent of the debt which they may respectively owe.

During the excessive circulation of bank notes, not convertible into specie, and to which the government, from necessity, for some time, gave currency, and the high price which every description of domestic produce commanded, large quantities of public land were sold at public auction, at prices greatly beyond their real value. In many instances the first payment which the government has received could not be obtained by the purchaser, if he were able to convey the land in fee simple. The propriety of legislative interference to change the relations between debtor and creditor, for the benefit of either, may well be questioned. Circumstances, however, may arise, which will influence an honest and benevolent creditor to relax his demands, and to grant relief to his debtor voluntarily, which he might resist an act of power. Such, it is respectfully conceived, is the situation of the government in relation to the purchasers of public land, who, in a moment of infatuation have engaged to pay for a portion of the national domain a sum greatly beyond its value, and which will never be paid. In all cases of this kind, the forfeiture of the sum already advanced will inevitably occur, if relief to some extent is not granted.

In conformity to the foregoing views, the following propositions for the relief of the purchasers of the public land, and for the purpose of increasing the payments into the Treasury in the ensuing year, are respectfully submitted:

1st. That every purchaser of public land be permitted, on or before the 30th of September next, to abandon any legal subdivision of his purchase; and that the paymants made upon the part abandoned be applied to the discharge of the instalment due upon the remainder; the right to abandon, in no case to involve any repayment by the government to any purchaser. In all cases the part retained to be in the most compact form that the situation of the whole quantity purchased will permit.

2d. The difference between the former and the present minimum price for cash payments being equal to 23.78 on the former, it is respectfully proposed that on payment of the whole purchase money for any tract of land, on or before the 30th day of September next, a deduction of 25 per cent. shall be made, and that any interest which may have accrued to the United States in such cases, shall be remitted. An act of greater liberality, and which would still further increase the receipts into the Treasury, during the next year, would be to allow a deduction of 37 1-2 per cent. on all such payments, which is equal to the difference between 200 and 125 cents.

3d. That all sums which may be due by purchasers of public lands, who shall not avail themselves of the preceding conditions, shall be payable in ten equal annual instalments, without interest; provided that such payments shall be punctually made, upon the several days in each successive year, upon which the purchases were respectively made: any failure in making such payments, to revive the original terms and conditions of the sale.

If these or analogous provisions should be adopted, the payments from the public land, during the year 1821, will be greatly increased; the debt due on that account greatly diminished; and the revenue resulting from that source acquire in future years a more uniform character.

If, then, it be assumed that the revenue which will accrue from the customs will be equal to the mean sum between seventeen and twenty millions of dollars, the annual revenue for the four succeeding years may be estimated as follows, viz:

Customs,	$18,500,000
Public lands,	2,500,000
Bank dividends at 6 per cent,	420,000
Incidental receipts,	80,000
Making an aggregate of	$21,500,000

But if the annual receipts from the customs shall be estimated, for the next four years, at the average sum of $17,000,000, the annual revenue for that period will be equal to 20,000,000.

The annual expenditure, for the same period, may be estimated as follows, viz:

Civil, diplomatic, & miscellaneous,	$2,000,000
Public debt,	5,477,000
War department, including fortifications, ordnance Indian department, military and revolutionary pensions, arming the militia, and arrears prior to the 1st of January, 1817,	5,850,000
Naval department, including $1,000,000 for the permanent increase of the navy,	3,420,000
Making an aggregate of	$16,747,000

The balance of the sinking fund, after paying the interest of the funded debt and providing for the annual reimbursement of the 6 per cent. deferred stock, has not in this estimate been considered as a charge upon the Treasury before the year 1825, as the price of the public stocks precludes the possibility of purchase within the rates prescribed by law.

This estimate is below that which is required for 1821, but is believed to be less than the annual expenditure which will be required for the next four years. According to this estimate, the means will exceed the indispensable expenditure, during that period, 3,253,000 dollars.

After the year 1823, the annual expenditure upon the navy will be diminished by 1,000,000 dollars. The expenditure of the government, after that year, including the entire appropriation for the puplic debt, is estimated as follows, viz:

Civil, Diplomatic, and miscellaneous,	$2,000,000
Public debt,	10,000,000
Military department, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian department, military and revolutionary pensions, arming the militia, & arrearages prior to the 1st of January, 1817,	5,850,000
Naval department,	2,420,000
Making an aggregate of	$20,270,000

Which, after the year 1824, would leave an annual deficit of $270,000.

If this sum should not be met by the annual increase of revenue, resulting from the increase of population, during these and succeeding years, and the increased consumption of foreign articles resulting therefrom, it may be supplied by a corresponding reduction in those items of expenditure, which depend absolutely upon the will of the Legislature unconnected with the existing laws regulating the permanent expenditure.

It is, therefore, respectfully submitted, that it is inexpedient to resort, at this time, to the inposition of additional taxes upon the community. The condition of the currency in several of the states of the Union furnishes strong inducements to abstain from additional taxation at this time. The obligation of the Government to receive the notes of the Bank of the United States, without reference to the place where they are payable, has given to them their universal currency. All notes issued south and west of Washington have, in consequence of the state of exchange between these places and the commercial cities to the east of this place, centred in those cities. The Bank has consequently found itself constrained to direct those branches to refuse to issue their notes, even upon a deposite of specie. The effect of these causes combined has been the exclusion from circulation, in all the states west and south of the Seat of Government, of the notes of the Bank of the United States, and its offices. In several of those states, there is no sound paper in circulation. To resort to internal taxation, under such circumstances would be to require of the citizens of those states what it will be impossible for them to perform. Whatever paper circulates as money, which is not convertable into specie, it circulates to the exclusion of paper which is convertable into gold and silver coin. In all such places, the payment of direct or internal taxes in specie or in notes of the Bank of the United States, will be impracticable. Preliminary to a resort to internal taxation of any kind, the charter of the Bank of the United States ought to be amended so as to make the bills of all the offices of the bank, except that at the Seat of Government, receivable only in the states where they are made payable, and in the states and territories where no office is established. The effect of this modification would be to make the notes of the offices of the Bank of the United States, except the office in the District, a local currecy, which will centre and continue in the local circulation of the states in which they are issued. The notes thus issued will render the local circulation of all the states sound, and furnish to the citizens the means of discharging their contributions to the government.

This measure will also place the State Institutions to the south and west of this city, in a more elligible situation in relation to the offices of the Bank of the United States, by enabling them to adjust their accounts with those offices by the exchange of notes, instead of liquidating their balances by the payment of specie. Should it, however, be judged expedient by the legislature to lay additional burthens upon the people, for the purpose of meeting the existing or any probable future deficiency, it is respectfully submitted that the importation of foreign spirits be prohibited; and that a duty upon domestic spirits equal to the amount of that now collected upon foreign spirits, and to such deficiency, be imposed on the distillation and sale of domestic spirits. In any event, a resort to loans, to the extent of the deficiency for the year 1821, will be indispensable.

Of the sum of $3,000,000, authorized by the act of the 15th of May last, to be raised by loan, $2,000,000 have been obtained at a premium of two per cent. upon stock bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, redeemed at the will of the government, and $1,000,000 at par, upon stock bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. redeemable at any time after the first day of January, 1832. There is no just reason to doubt that any sum which may be necessary to be raised by loan, can be obtained upon terms not less favorable; but, as it is probable that the surplus of the revenue after satisfying all demands upon the Treasury, authorized by existing laws during the years 1822, 1823, and 1824 will be equal to the redemption of any debt which may be contracted in 1821 it is respectfully submitted that the President of the United States be authorized to borrow from the Bank of the United States, or from other banks or individuals, the sum which may be necessary for the service of that year, at par, and at a rate of interest not exceeding 6 per cent per annum, redeemable at the will of the government.

All which is respectfully submitted

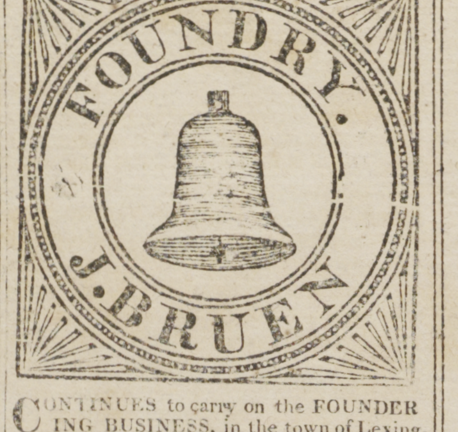
WM. H. CRAWFORD.

RAGS & SALT PETRE.

CASH and PAPER will be given for the above articles at JOHNSON'S Paper Mills, at the Great Crossings.

Dec. 21, 1820. 51

Lexington Brass, Iron & Bell



CONTINUES to carry on the FOUNDERING BUSINESS, in the town of Lexington, second door below the Theatre, Water street, where all kinds of

Brass and Iron Work for Machinery &c.

May be had on the shortest notice. Also, will be kept on hand BELLS for Taverns, Houses and Horses; refined Wagon, Carriage and Gigg BOXES; Hatter's, Tailor's and FLAT IRONS; Scale Weights and Woffle Irons Gun Mountings and Clock Castings; Rivet and Still Cocks, with many other articles too tedious to mention.

Lexington, June 18, 1819—25tf

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to pay the same to WM. PRENTISS, whom I have duly authorised to receive the same, and all persons having claims on me, will please call on him for settlement.

N. PRENTISS.

Lexington, Nov. 30, 1820—48tf

LESLIE COMBS,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law

HAS REMOVED his OFFICE to Mr. Morton's Brick Building on Main-street nearly opposite the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank and next door above Messrs. John S. Snead & Co.

P. S. He will continue to attend the U. S Circuit Court at Frankfort, Ky. Non-residents and others who engage his services in that Court, may rely on his best exertions to promote their interest.

47 November 22, 1820.

For Sale or to Rent,

A COTTON FACTORY,

Containing 108 Spindles & 3 Carding Machines,

WITH every necessary appurtenance, all in good order and ready for immediate business. This property is fitted up in a good brick house, located in a valuable and convenient part of the town, and will be sold separately or with the house to suit the purchaser. Terms liberal, both as to price and time of payment: and we believe, that we can assert without presumption, that no place in Kentucky would better support an establishment of its size than Versailles, where there is a regular and increasing demand for Cotton Yarns. Apply to

R. & W. B. LONG.

Versailles, Feb. 5—tf

Benjamin Ayres,

(Sign of the Cross Keys, Main-street,)

HAS just received from Philadelphia, in addition to his former stock the following

GROCERIES,

Imperial and Young Hyson } TEAS,
Best GREEN COFFEE,
LOAF & LUMP SUGARS, PEPPER, &c.
ALSO—A few dozen PORT WINE,
Holland Gin, Cogniac Brandy,
West India Rum, Madeira Wine.

Which he will dispose of on as reasonable terms as can be purchased elsewhere.

HE CONTINUES TO KEEP AT THE ABOVE STAND, A

House of Entertainment,

For the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders, where every attention will be paid to those who may favor him with ther custom.

9-6m Lexington, July 27, 1820.

James E. Davis,

WILL practice Law in the Fayette Courts. His office will be found over the room formerly occupied by Ja. Haggin, esq. first door below Frazer's corner. He pledges himself to be diligent and punctual in business confided to him. Aug. 20—34tf

50 Dollars Reward.

BROKE Jail, with two others, on the night of the 30th July, in Lexington, a NEGRO MAN, named

ADKINS.

He is about 23 years of age, straight made, and nearly six feet high—a midling dark complexion, and tolerably thick lips—and has a scar on the side of his head. The above reward will be given for him, if caught out of this state, and delivered to me in Lexington, or secured in any convenient Jail; and twenty five dollars, if caught in this state. All reasonable expenses will be paid.

ROBERT A. GATEWOOD.

Lexington, October 1820—40-7

Agents for the Gazette.

We have found it necessary to appoint Agents in the different towns where the Gazette is taken throughout the U. States—to send a collector to collect the dues, the "toll would eat up the grist." Although a small sum from each: yet with the Printer, it is from small sums larger ones are to grow.

Subscribers are requested to pay their subscriptions to either of the following gentlemen.—Those who receive their papers where no agent has been appointed, are requested to remit by mail.

Bardstown—Mr. Grayson, p. m. or Mr. Barnet, Printer.
Baltimore—John S. Skinner.
Cincinnati—Post Master.
Clarksville, Ten.—Post-master.
Danville—Daniel Barbee, p. m.
Eddyville—Mr. Lyon, p. m.
Edwardsville, Ill.—Post-master.
Estill C. H.—Post-master.
Ellisville—Post-master.
Flemingsburgh—Mr. Ballard, p. m.
Frankfort—Mr. Crockett, p. m.
Georgetown—Mr. Sebree, p. m.
Hopkinsville—Mr. J. Bryan, p. m.
Huntsville—Post-master.
Harrodsburgh—Mr. Keller, p. m.
Jeffersonville, Ind.—Post-master.
Louisville—Mr. Gray, p. m.
Lancaster—J. P. Letcher, p. m.
Millersburgh—George Talbot, esq.
Mountsterling—Henry Daniel, esq. or the Post-master.
Mouroe, Ten.—Post-master.
Maysville—Mr. Roe, p. m.
Mays Lick—Mr. Shotwell, p. m.
Mount Zion—Post-master.
Nashville, T.—Joseph Norvell, esq. or the Post-master.
Natchez—Post-master.
Nicholasville—Dr. Younng, p. m.
New-Orleans—Bartlet & Cox, or Postmaster
New-Glasgow—Post-master.
Owingsville—Post-master.
Philadelphia—Mr. Bache, p. m.
Paris—Mr. Patten, p. m.
Richmond—Mr. J. Turner, Printer.
Russellville—Mr. Piper, d. p. m.
St. Louis—Mr. Henry, Printer, or Postmaster.
Vincennes—Thos. Dubois & Co.
Versailles—Joseph W. Bryson, p. m.
Winchester—Mr. Ritchie, p. m.
Washington—Mr. Murphy, p. m.

Stop the Thief!!!

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the subscriber on Friday night last, a

Light Bay Horse,

ABOUT 15 hands high, shod before, a small blemish in the near eye, somewhat crestfallen, has been nicked, a small star in his forehead, the left hind foot white; has the appearance of a scar on each side of his back immediately under the saddle; he is a natural trotter; no brands or other marks recollected. Any person finding the said Horse, and delivering him to the subscriber or to Mr. Charles M'Donald in Lexington, shall be handsomely rewarded for their trouble—if stolen, a reward will be given for the thief if apprehended.

WM. M'DONALD.

Lexington, Nov. 7, 1820—45-3t

A Great Bargain.

FOR SALE in Jessamine county, near the head of the South Fork of Clear creek, a Farm containing

300 Acres first rate land,

120 acres cleared, a never failing spring, a fine Apple Orchard. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN MOSLEY.

Sept. 9th, 1820—37*

Tanning & Skin Dressing.

THE subscriber has for Sale at his Tan-Yard on Main-steet, Lexington, opposite the Baptist Grave Yard, an assortment of LEATHER of all descriptions for Saddlers and Shoemakers.

ALSO—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Tanned and Dressed Sheep & Deer Skins, Parchment, Buckskin, White Leather &c. &c.

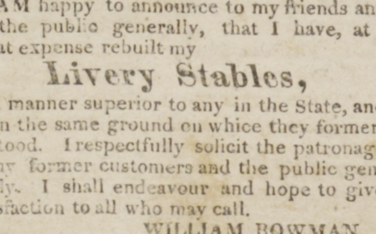
He has always on hand a large quantity of *WOOL* for Hatters, Clothiers, &c.

He also takes Hides to Tan on Shares, and gives CASH for Hides.

WM. CIRODE.

March 30, 1820—13-1y

LIVERY STABLES.



I AM happy to announce to my friends and the public generally, that I have, at a great expense rebuilt my

Livery Stables,

In a manner superior to any in the State, and upon the same ground on whice they formerly stood. I respectfully solicit the patronage of my former customers and the public generally. I shall endeavour and hope to give satisfaction to all who may call.

WILLIAM BOWMAN.

Lexington, May 29, 1820—22tf

An Apprentice Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to take an apprentice to the Blacksmith's Business. A young man between the age of 16 or 17 would be preferred. Apply to the subscriber living on the Leestown road, four miles from Lexington, near James W Henderson's tavern.

WILLIAM SMITH.

November 2, 1820.—3t.

Notice.

THOSE indebted to WILLIAM LEAVY, or to the subscribers, either by note or account, are particularly requested to come forward and settle their respective dues.

WILLIAM LEAVY & SON.

Lexington, 14th Sept. 1820—37-6t

TO THE

CULTIVATORS OF THE SOIL.

The American Farmer.

THE first number of the AMERICAN FARMER, was issued on the 2d of April, 1819. It may be announced as an established National work, adapted to all the varieties of our climate, since many of the most eminent citizens in ALL the states, contribute by their patronage and their pens, to its circulation and its usefulness.

To make known all discoveries in the science, and all improvements in the practice of AGRICULTURE and DOMESTIC ECONOMY—and to develope the means and designate plans of internal improvements generally constitute the chief objects to which the *American Farmer* is devoted. It takes no concern or interest in party politics, nor in the transient occurences of the day.

The Farmer is published weekly, on a sheet the size of a large news paper, and folded so as to make eight pages—and to admit of being conveniently bound up and preserved in volumes. Each volume will consist of fifty two numbers, a title page and an index, and numerous ENGRAVINGS to represent new implements, and improved systems of husbandry.

Each number gives a true and accurate statement of the then selling prices of country produce, live stock and all the principal articles brougt for sale in the Baltimore market.

For the sum of Five Dollars, per annum to be paid in advance the actual receipt of every number is guaranteed. That is, when they fail to come to hand, duplicates shall be sent until every number shall have been received.

As the Editor takes the risk and cost of the mail on letters addressed to him—should subscription money miscarry, he nevertheless, holds himself, bound to furnish the paper.

To those who may think the price of subscription too high, it may be remarked, that on a comparison of their actual contents, one volume of the American Farmer will be found to contain as much as four volumes of the "Memoirs of the Agricultural Scociety of Philadelphia;" and four of that patriotic, and and exceedingly valuable work, sell for $12.

To shew that the American Farmer, is conducted in a manner to answer the great national purposes for which it was established, and that is not undeserving the encouragement of the Agriculturists of the United states, the following testimonials are respectfully submitted—others equally conclusive, might be offered.

Extract of a letter from Gevernor LLOYD, who is acknowledged to be one of the most wealthy, well informed and best managing farmers in the United States.

"*The Farmer, so far, is the best Agricultural compilation, in my humble opinion, that I have ever seen, and deserves the patronage of the public.*"

From the President of the Agricultural Society, Eastern Shore of Maryland.

"I am anxious to preserve the whole of the work, and wish it was in the hands of every farmer in the United States. It is by the diffusion of knowledge only, that we can expect our country to improve in Agriculture, which thy paper is admirably calculated to impart to all who will take pains to be improved by reading." Respectfully thy friend,

ROB. MOORE.

From an address delivered by Thomas Law, Esq. President of the Agricultural Society of Prince George's county.

"*Before I conclude, let me recommend to you the American Farmer, a paper which collects into a focus all the rays of light on Husbandry, which are emanated from every quarter of the globe—I have requested Mr. Skinner to give an annual index, which will make it equal to a library for a farmer.*"

From Doctor Calvin Jones, of Raleigh, North Carolina, a gentleman of high repute for his devotion to the interest of Agriculture, and for his attainments in other sciences.

FOR THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Mr. Gales—I request of you the favor to inform those respectable friends who have interested themselves in the success of the "Farmers Magazine," that the patronage proffered is not such as will justify its publication. The best service I can now render them is, to recommend to their notice the "*American Farmer*," an Agricultural paper, published weekly by John S. Skinner of Baltimore. An acquaintance with this work will prevent any regret being experienced at the non-appearance of mine. CALVIN JONES.

The following notice was addressed at their own expense, through the public papers of that state, by the board of managers of the Agricultural Society.

TO THE PLANTERS OF S. CAROLINA.

The "American Farmer," which is, as appears from its title, devoted principally to subjects relating to agriculture, contains a great variety of matter, the result of actual and well digested experiments, embracing the whole range of domestic and rural economy, such as cannot fail, if duly observed, to be highly beneficial to your interests. The great object of this society is, to promote agriculture, and thereby advance the prosperity not of themselves individually, but of their fellow-citizens generally. They believe they cannot more effectually, in this early stage of their organization, promote their object, than by recommending this paper to your perusal. They therefore take the liberty to recommend the American Farmer as highly worthy of your attention. By order of the Board of Managers,

J. J. CHAPPELL,
Vice-President presiding.

Extract from the proceedings of the agricultural Society of Albemarle, Virginia, at their last meeting, May 8, 1820.

"In order more generally to disseminate the agricultural intelligence and improvements made throughout the United States, the Society resolve to present each of its members with the first volume of the American Farmer, edited at Baltimore, by John S. Skinner, Esq.

"P. MINOR, Sec'y."

All gentlemen who feel an interest in the circulation of a Journal devoted to the objects and conducted on the plan here described, are requested to transmit the names of subscribers—but ☞*in all cases the money must be remitted before the paper can be sent.* It will, however, be returned in any case, where the subscriber, on a view of the paper, not being satisfied, may think proper to return it to the editor within three weeks.

An allowance of 10 per cent. will be made when claimed, on all monies received for, and remitted to the editor.

A few of the first volume, either in sheets or well bound, with a copious Index, remain on hand for sale.

Notes of the Banks of North and South Carolina, Georgia and Virginia, generally, will be received at par.

☞All communications to be addressed to

JOHN S. SKINNER,
Baltimore.

June 28, 1820

☞ *Subscriptions for the American Farmer received at the Gazette Office, where the work may be seen.*